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On behalf of all of us in FBIS I wish to express appreciation to our readers who have guided our efforts throughout the years.

4 March 1981

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2370

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EFFECT OF WORLD ECONOMY ON AFRICA DISCUSSED

London WEST AFRICA in English 12 Jan 81 pp 57-59

[Text] In the end-of-year statement on the socio-economic situation in Africa during 1980, Dr. Adebayo Adedeji, the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), told a press conference here that no continent has been worst hit than Africa by the sad turn of world economy in 1980. On average, the people in poorest African countries were as badly off in 1980 as they had been at the beginning of the decade. "In addition to sagging and sluggish economic growth, escalating inflation, growing unemployment and mass poverty, the African continent continued to face four devastating and debilitating problems in 1980: chronic food deficits, pernicious drought, the impact of apparently inexorably rising costs of imported energy, deteriorating terms of trade and balance-of-payments and mounting debts."

This situation prompted the ECA Chief Executive to warn that: "Unless African governments develop a sense of urgency and emergency in 1981 and mobilize their entire resources to meet the challenge posed by the rapidly deteriorating social and economic conditions, very bleak prospects foresee for Africa in all global economic projections will come to pass." He added that Africa would have to call upon its inner resources of fortitude, sacrifice and political will which had enabled the continent to overcome political colonialism if its economies were to survive the first half of the 1980s.

Facing Economic Collapse

Adedeji said the long-term decline of primary commodities in total world trade had persisted during the year, resulting in the increased African share of world imports of primary commodities particularly food.

In order to feed their people non-oil exporting countries were estimated to have incurred a "staggering food import bill of \$6bn. in 1980 alone." With persistent drought conditions in Sahelian countries and new ones in central Africa, many African countries "face imminent economic collapse particularly in face of a worsening food problem."

High Import Costs

He added that according to an early warning system "food shortages and generally adverse weather conditions in African agriculture will continue in 1981

aggravated by the presence of large numbers of refugees and displaced persons." The oil bill of African non-oil exporting countries was estimated at \$7.4bn. in 1980, or nearly 30 per cent of total export proceeds, while their corresponding share of total imports was 25.5 per cent as a proportion of GDP. The food bill and import bill for 1980 together account for a total of \$13.4bn. or 53 per cent of the total export earnings, emphasising the precariousness of the African balance of payments in 1980. The ratio would indeed rise further to 61 per cent of the export proceeds if the estimated debit service of \$2bn. on the external public debt outstanding for non-oil exporting African developing countries was taken into consideration.

The ECA Chief Executive also spoke of a general slack in export growth in imports in 1980 accompanied by adverse movements in terms of trade due to rapid increases in the prices of manufactured and other basic imports. The relative increase in imports costs relative to export earnings has "seriously impaired the ability of non-oil exporting African countries to import more, forcing them at the same time to resort to short-term borrowing at high interest rates and on non-concessionary terms from external markets in order to meet a massive balance-of-payments deficits, which are likely to widen substantially in the coming decade if nothing is done to contain them, seriously constraining further economic growth and holding down fixed capital formation on the continent."

Lagos Plan

There was however a bright side, the Executive Secretary told journalists, in the form of a few developments. In 1980 the most significant were discoveries of oil and other minerals in several African countries; the Ivory Coast, Cameroon and Ghana started producing petroleum while exploitable oil and gas deposits were struck in Chad and Tanzania. In addition, gold in commercial quantities was discovered in Sierra Leone and Ghana. Nevertheless Africa faced more than ever before the central challenge in the pressing need for short-term adjustments to the energy balance-of-payments and the food situation and the immediate prospects of the Continent's economic survival and resurgence would depend on policies pursued in those areas.

Dr. Adedeji welcomed the Lagos Plan of Action. He described it as a climax of a series of efforts under the aegis of the ECA since 1976 toward fundamental economic policy and programme changes to increase national and collective self-reliance in the continent. He added that its unanimous and enthusiastic adoption of the Lagos Plan by the OAU Special Economic Summit last April was "one of the brightest things that happened in the African continent in 1980."

He stressed that full implementation of the Lagos Plan was "only a means by which the anticipated crisis in the year 2000 can be averted," saying that Africa's population expected an increase from 400m. in 1975 to 827m. in the year 2000. Dr Adedeji also stressed that "even the maintenance of existing levels of mass poverty and unemployment, not to say their amelioration, will call for heroic and concrete efforts to build the region's economy on a new basis."

He called for immediate "emergency measures for arresting rapidly deteriorating economic conditions, particularly in the fields of energy, food, drought and the balance-of-payments, without which a number of African economies may collapse in 1981." He also described as imperative the ensuring of better and more efficient management of African economies through the reduction of waste in public spending, improvement in productivity of investment and through creation of a social political environment that would lead to a significant reduction, if not a complete stop, in the present drainage of resources, particularly manpower from Africa to Europe and North America. "It is incumbent on every member state (of ECA/OAU) to begin the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action in earnest," he said.

Potential for Development

"Many African countries are on the verge of bankruptcy while few others are simply trotting along." He urged contingency plans if another round of oil price increases in 1981, a fall in the prices of Africa's major export commodities leading to further deterioration in terms of trade and above all the expected failure of rains in 1981 were not to spell disaster and economic ruin for many African countries.

Imminent economic collapse was not inevitable. African countries could avert it if they were determined to pull themselves up by their bootstraps, in the face of the likelihood that an international economic environment would continue to aggravate Africa's economic situation.

Dr. Adedeji added that Africa's vast agricultural and industrial potentialities, and the fact that it was the least geologically explored of the regions, made the continent's long-term development prospects virtually limitless. The growing crisis faced during the 1960s to 1980s was due to lack of know-how and enterprise much more than lack of money. Dr. Adedeji said the region could not escape a retreat into economic colonialism "which now threatens it," without bold and imaginative measures to build up capabilities to develop and exploit these resources themselves.

Dr. Adedeji opened the first ever conference of executive heads of the ECA-sponsored multinational, regional and subregional development promotion institutions established at the request of the member-states of ECA on December 15. The conference lasted five days and expected, as the Executive Secretary said, "to pave the way in the institutionalisation of regular periodic meetings of these institutions."

Automatic Membership

Underscoring the importance of the role institutions destined to play in economic and social development in Africa, the Executive Secretary expressed the concern of the ECA at the rather reluctant pace at which the potential member-governments become member-states of the institutions. Furthermore, along with the few who have become member-states of the institutions are many who are lagging far behind with payment of their assessed dues, Dr. Adedeji

said. This lack of political and financial support from ECA and OAU member-countries stultified the growth of institutions and hence their effectiveness in promoting African socio-economic development.

He suggested as a remedy that where an institution was established by the ECA resolution, all African countries concerned should automatically become member-states of an institution. He added there should be a single consolidated budget for African intergovernmental institutions to which African governments would contribute in proportions approved by ECA policy making body, namely a conference of ministers of the ECA.

Participants

The institutions participating were: the Association of African Trade Promotion organisations; African Association of Cartography; African Centre for Applied Research and Training in Social Development; African Development Bank; African Regional Centre for Engineering Design and Manufacturing; Association of African Central Banks; African Centre for Monetary Studies; Eastern and Southern African Management Institute; Eastern and Southern African Mineral Resources Development Centre; African Institute for Higher Technical Training and Research; Port Management Association of Eastern Africa; African Institute for Economic Development and Planning; Regional Centre for Training in Aerial Surveys; United Nations Development Programme; West African Clearing House; Regional Institute for Population Studies; Regional Centre for Services in Surveying and Mapping; African Regional Organisation for Standardisation; Multinational Programming and Operational Centres at Gisenyi (Rwanda) Lusaka (Zambia), Tangiers (Morocco), Niamey (Niger), Yaounde (Cameroon); American University, Cairo.

CSO: 4420

STIRN DISCUSSES FRENCH COOPERATION WITH SENEGAL, CHADIAN SITUATION

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 20 Jan 81 p 10

[Interview with French secretary of state to the minister of foreign affairs Olivier Stirn by Momar Seyni Ndiaye]

[Text] Mr Olivier Stirn, French secretary for foreign affairs, has been visiting our country since Saturday. Received alternately by President Abdou Diouf, Prime Minister Habib Thiam, and the ministers of state for foreign affairs and plan and cooperation, Mr Stirn spoke with these individuals about various problems, particularly French-Senegalese cooperation and the political situation in Africa following the proposed unification of Ndjamena and Tripoli. With regard to French aid to Senegal, Mr Stirn said that he has studied, with Senegalese authorities, the possibility of establishing credits for cooperation under the OMVS.

In a general manner, the French secretary of state reviewed with our officials "the actions linked to Senegal's problems." In this regard, he pointed out that French cooperation "has almost doubled" in recent years. For this year, with new problems after the bad climate conditions which Senegal has experienced, Mr Stirn disclosed that "in view of this new situation, France will establish other aid conditions."

The problem posed by the blockage of the organic Conference of the Community was also discussed with the chief of state. The French secretary of state stressed Senegal's determination to hold this conference and added that "France was favorable to this conference, which it supports. It is Canada," he said, "which has not been able to find a formula that would have made it easier to hold this conference. It is normal for Quebec," Mr Stirn continued, "the second French-speaking community in the world and the first in America, to be satisfied with its mode of representation at this conference." Mr Stirn hopes that Canada will be able to find the right formula. But it was rather the Chadian situation, with its multiple ramifications, which dominated Mr Olivier Stirn's talks with the chief of state, Mr Abdou Diouf. In the interview which he granted us, Mr Stirn talked about this situation, defining the role which France intends to play in this connection. He then held a press conference on Saturday in the residence of the French ambassador to Senegal.

Mr Stirn first stated the purpose of his visit to our country. "I have come to Senegal on behalf of the French Government, on behalf of the president of the republic, to greet the new president Abdou Diouf and the members of Prime Minister Habib Thiam's government. I have taken this opportunity to show the importance attributed to friendship and cooperation with Senegal.

"This is also an opportunity for me to say how much France has appreciated the noble character of President Senghor, who retired from the government to allow Mr Abdou Diouf to continue his work. I have used these talks to discuss cooperation between Senegal and France and to bring up a number of political problems related to the situation in Africa."

[Question] How do you feel after these talks?

[Answer] "I feel that the transfer of power has been remarkable ... that Senegal has given the world a fine example of dignity, of democracy. I also feel that co-operation between France and Senegal is working excellently, that this cooperation involves sectors of activity focused on Senegal's development. But there is also deep cultural cooperation and the willingness of both countries to deepen this traditional cooperation and friendship."

[Question] But you also spoke about the political situation in Africa?

[Answer] "I reiterated the French position. We want African development and security, for there can be no development without security. But all of this is based only on the request of nations, of governments that want it. We left Chad in May 1980 because GUNT (Transitional National Union Government) officials and the African countries which met in Lagos asked us to do so. Loyal to our principles, we left. Loyal to these same principles, we cooperate with countries who want us to do so and we sign defense agreements with them."

[Question] Can it be said that the viewpoints of the French and Senegalese governments converge with regard to the Chadian situation?

[Answer] "The African chiefs of state present in Lome did not fail to condemn the agreement to unify Libya and Chad. They wanted free elections once Libya left the country. France shares this position, which is supported by a very large majority of African countries, including Senegal."

[Question] Some people say that French policy in Africa is very vague, characterized most often by taking a position based on circumstances. What do you think of this and can you reiterate the main lines of this policy?

[Answer] "Our African policy could not be clearer; it is characterized by the mark of strictness. What we seek is first to aid African development while making a very significant contribution to our resources. Then we want to leave Africa to the Africans. African nations have the opportunity to maintain security within their borders. This policy is clear and has been approved by the OAU. We will never violate these principles. I see no vagueness in this, as you mentioned."

[Question] In the case of Chad, we had the impression that France gave priority to its interests with Libya by avoiding a very early condemnation of Libyan intervention, which no one doubted any longer.

[Answer] "France has almost no interests in Libya. Overall, it has cut trade with that country over the last 2 years. We import little oil from Tripoli, less than Germany and the United States. Thus we have only very modest interests in Libya. And in any case, principles are more important than interests."

[Question] France is nevertheless selling arms to Qadhdhafi and there are also several dozen French military experts in Libya.

[Answer] "We are no longer selling arms to Libya. These technical assistants whom you mentioned are helping Libya. They are over there because the Libyan Government wants them there. But we could not abandon our principles."

[Question] Then how is it possible to understand why France took a long time to condemn the Libyans who were then in Ndjamena?

[Answer] "We first had to verify those events reported to us. We are not in the habit of making decisions lightly. We subsequently did not hesitate to condemn that intervention and that unification which was decided in Tripoli."

[Question] In the name of what principle could France be induced to intervene militarily in Chad?

[Answer] "It is not a question of France intervening in Chad. France cannot intervene in a country without that country's authorities requesting it. But we have decided to lend our support to countries which feel threatened. And Chad is not among them."

[Question] Niger is one of those countries threatened by Libyan intervention. To your knowledge, has Niaméy appealed to France for military aid? And to what extent would this aid be granted?

[Answer] "To my knowledge, Niger has not asked France for aid. If that were the case, that request would be studied sympathetically. Niger knows that it can count on France on such an occasion."

[Question] A French politician spoke of a certain withdrawal of France in northern and sub-Saharan Africa, which he believes would facilitate a sharp rise in Libyan influence.

[Answer] "Libya acts according to its own motives. Contrary to what you say, France maintains close cooperation with the countries you mentioned. And I think that the problems are not related. Your judgment is absolutely incorrect."

[Question] That official's remarks must be interpreted as saying that Libya has tried to replace France economically, by aiding several African countries with its powerful oil resources.

[Answer] "France has only increased its contribution to African development. Considering its population and economic importance, France is the country which is doing the most for Africa. I don't think that this policy of friendship and cooperation can be criticized if someone is in good faith. France is in an economic crisis; it currently has 1.5 million persons unemployed. And in spite of that it continues to provide assistance and cooperation to its African friends. France's effort in Africa is in keeping with its feelings and convictions, which cannot be compared to those of Libya."

[Question] Moscow seems to implicitly support not having condemned the proposed unification of Libya and Chad. How do you respond to such a position?

[Answer] "Africa is a stake for the great powers. France follows its own policy and does not care to judge the policy of others. There are currently 10,000 Soviets and several thousand Cubans in Africa. Let's let Africans judge which countries are helping them to develop. We do not want a confrontation of the East and West in Africa. That would jeopardize its chances of development. We provide our cooperation to African countries, regardless of their governments. Thus we cooperate closely with African socialist countries such as Congo and Benin or Madagascar."

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

NIGERIA'S SHAGARI REPORTED GRATEFUL FOR LIBYAN EFFORTS IN CHAD

LD181442 Tripoli JANA in English 0849 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] Tripoli, 18 Feb Jamahiriya News Agency--Following the closed meeting he held with Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud in Lagos, President Shagari told our correspondent in Lagos that as friends to the Libyans, the Nigerians now have a clear picture and understanding of the Libyan Arab point of view on Chad. Nigeria shares with the Jamahiriyah in fighting colonialism and working for the unity of the African continent.

He added, "we have to work together and do our best to liberate the whole of Africa and solve its problems through dialogue."

President Shagari expressed Nigeria's satisfaction towards the settlement of Chad's conflict, and said Nigeria is ready to offer aid to the Chadian people to help them get out of the tragic situation caused by the civil war.

He expressed his thanks to Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the great al-Fatah revolution for the Jamahiriyah's efforts in making peace in Chad.

"We should work efficiently to consolidate [word indistinct] and peace in Chad," he added, "the thing which demands more meetings not only between us both, but also between all the parties who would like to share in these efforts. Accordingly, I have the pleasure and honour to visit the Jamahiriyah when need be."

President Shagari received Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud at his residence in Lagos and had talks with him which lasted hours, during this time Staff Major Jallud briefed the Nigerian president on the Jamahiriyah's role in putting an end to the civil war which had the potential of spreading to all parts of Africa.

President Shagari held a banquet to the honour of Staff Major Jallud and the accompanying delegation. It is worth mentioning that Staff Major Jallud had arrived in Chad on a working visit where he received an overwhelming official and popular reception. The Chadian crowds expressed the joint historic ties reinforced by the Libyan and Chadian martyrs in the liberation front of Chad.

During his Chad visit, Staff Major Jallud had talks with President Goukouni Oueddei with the presence of several Chadian ministers and later held an enlarged meeting which included the Libyan Arab delegation and all the Chadian cabinet.

A Libyan Chadian press release stressed the brotherly and historic relations between both peoples confirmed by the joint history made by the Libyan and Chadian martyrs in the battle for Chad's freedom.

Staff Major Jallud also met with the revolutionary committees delegation currently visiting N'djamena. Mr Abdel Kader Kamougue, Chadian vice president, stated that talks were positive and fruitful and allowed for solving the post-war situation suffered by the Chadian people.

He extended his thanks to the Libyan Arab people for helping and supporting Chadians in defeating the rebels.

CSO: 4420

OAU CHARTER REPORTED TO BE AHEAD OF SCHEDULE

London WEST AFRICA in English 2 Feb 81 p 205, 206

[Text]

THE OAU MINISTEPIAL conference on an African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights worked so fast that it had completed its task seven days earlier than had been planned. According to Mr. Solomon Gomez, of the OAU Secretariat, this was a tribute to the "high degree of professionalism" of the delegates. There were representatives of 35 countries, mostly Ministers of Justice or Attorneys General. The meeting was originally convened in May last year and had been expected to complete its work in time for the Freetown summit at the end of June. It became bogged down, however, and had to adjourn with only 11 articles agreed. The latest meeting swiftly agreed on the text for another 57 articles.

The Charter defines rights and duties and also proposes the establishment of an African Commission on Human and People's Rights. This would consist of 11 members "chosen for personalities of the highest reputation, known for high morality, integrity, impartiality and competence in matters of human and peoples' rights, particular consideration being given to persons having legal experience". There was much debate at the conference on whether members of a government should be excluded.

It was finally agreed that each member state should be allowed to propose two candidates for the commission, only one being a national of that state. The OAU Heads of State would then elect by secret ballot 11 members, only one being allowed to come from one country. Seven members shall form a quorum and the chairman shall have a casting vote. Members shall be

re-elected for a six-year period and shall be eligible for re-election. However, the term of office of four of the members elected at the first election shall terminate after two years and the term of office of three others at the end of four years.

Investigations

The functions of the Commission are to promote human and peoples' rights by encouraging research and studies, formulating principles and rules on which legislation could be based, co-operating with other international institutions, "ensuring the protection of human and peoples' rights", interpreting the provisions of the present charter, and performing any other tasks the heads of state may wish.

The Commission "may resort to any appropriate method of investigation" and seek the views of "any person capable of enlightening it". It can hear complaints from states or individuals, providing, among other things, the complaints "are not written in disparaging or insulting language" and "are not based exclusively on news disseminated through the mass media".

The Commission will only deal with matters after all local remedies, if there are any, have been exhausted. After "having tried all appropriate means to reach an amicable solution, the commission will draw up a report stating the facts and its findings. This will be sent to the states concerned and OAU Summit. The Commission may also make "such recommendations as it deems useful". It will in any case report annually to the Heads of State assembly. The Heads of State will decide what shall be published.

Now the next step is for the Heads of State to sign the charter at the Nairobi Summit. Only after that will it go for ratification by individual nations. Once 26 have ratified it, it comes into force. If this should happen before the 1982 Summit, the commission will be elected then and will immediately go into action.

Other notable parts of the text include these: the preamble says that the African states "Taking into consideration the virtues of their historical tradition and the values of African civilisation which should inspire and characterise their reflection on the concept of human and peoples' rights:

("Recognising on the one hand that fundamental human rights stem from the attributes of human beings, which justifies their national and international protection, and on the other hand that the reality and respect of peoples' rights should necessarily guarantee human rights:

"Considering that the enjoyment of rights and freedoms also implies the performance of duties on the part of everyone . . .

"Conscious of their duty to achieve the total liberation of Africa, the peoples of which are still struggling for their dignity and true independence, and undertaking to eliminate colonialism, neo-colonialism, apartheid, zionism, and to dismantly aggressive foreign military bases and all forms of discrimination, particularly those based on race, ethnic group, colour, sex, language, religion or political opinion . . .)

"Have agreed as follows:"

Among the long list of rights are: "Every individual shall be equal before the law and entitled to equal protection of the law . . . every human being shall be entitled to respect for his life and the integrity of his person . . . all forms of exploitation and degradation of man, particularly slavery, slave trade, torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading punishment and treatment, shall be prohibited . . . no one may be arbitrarily arrested or detained . . . everyone shall have the right to have his cause heard, including the right to be tried within a reasonable time by an impartial court or tribunal . . . no one may be condemned for an act or omission which did not constitute a legally punishable offence at the time it was committed . . .

"Every individual shall have the right to receive information . . . (and) to express

and disseminate his opinions within the law . . . every individual shall have a right to free association, provided he abides by the law . . . (and) the right to assemble freely with others . . . every individual shall have the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of a state provided he abides by the law.

"Every individual shall have the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country . . . a non-national legally admitted may only be expelled by virtue of a decision taken in accordance with the law . . . the mass expulsion of non-nationals shall be prohibited . . . the state shall ensure the elimination of every discrimination against women . . ."

The section on peoples' rights says: "All peoples shall be equal . . . nothing shall justify the domination of a people by another. All peoples shall have the right to existence . . . they shall have the unquestionable and inalienable right to self-determination . . . States party to the present charter shall undertake to eliminate all forms of foreign economic exploitation, particularly that practised by international monopolies, so as to enable their peoples to fully benefit from the advantages derived from their national resources . . ."

Heads higher

The section on duties is mostly non-specific: "Every individual shall have the duty to respect and consider his fellow beings with discrimination . . . to preserve the harmonious development of the family and respect his parents at all times . . . not to compromise the security of the state . . . to preserve and strengthen positive African cultural values . . . to contribute to the best of his abilities, at all times and at all levels, to the promotion and achievement of African unity."

Mr. Solomon Gomez, summing up the conference said that it represented a new maturity within the OAU. For some time people had felt that some expression should be given to the morality that existed within the African historical tradition: the concern for human life and the feeling that the person comes before material things. However, in the past 20 years African governments had been largely inward-looking, concerned with their own problems of development. Now they were lifting their heads.

The African states had served notice on themselves, he said. The international community was now looking at Africa to see how it dealt with problems of human rights. He said this was connected in some ways with proposals for an African defence force and a Security Council-type organ for dealing quickly with emergencies.

The Nigerian Delegate, Chief Richard Akinjide, the Attorney General, also used the word maturity. In a speech at the beginning of the conference, he said Africa could not be neutral on the question of human rights. The continent was united on the question in spite of all the forces ranged against it. "Africa has come of age," he said, "and will continue to make its mark not only on political and economic matters but also on matters of human rights."

The Gambia's Attorney-General and Minister of Justice, Alhaji Muhammadou Saho, who was chairman of the conference for most of the time, modestly denied that it was his skill as a chairman that resulted in its ending early. He said he had a seven-man bureau to help him. He thought the difference between this and the last conference was because people had time to reflect on the document and became more convinced of the need for such charter. He himself had no doubt about this.

Small world

He recalled that President Jawara was also pressing for a Commonwealth Human Rights Charter. He said, "The world has become so small that the theory of absolute sovereignty is beginning to be questioned everywhere, including Africa. To belong to the world's community fully one has to surrender part of one's sovereignty. Africa should not leave people to hide behind the principle of non-interference to do what they like with themselves and their subjects. There are occasions when the whole community has the right to ask questions about what is happening."

CSO: 4420

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

RWANDA'S HABYARIMANA DISCUSSES CEPGL'S FUTURE, AFRICAN ISSUES

AB161102 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1103 GMT 15 Feb 81

[Statement by Rwanda President Juvenal Habyarimana during an interview with AZAP's special envoy in Kigali; date not specified]

[Text] Kigali, 14 Feb (AZAP)--The Economic Community of the Countries of the Great Lakes [CEPGL] is an effective instrument of cooperation between Burundi, Zaire and Rwanda which must do everything to achieve development for the benefit of the peoples of this subregion of our continent. This was declared to AZAP's special envoy by Maj Gen Juvenal Habyarimana, Rwandan head of state and founding chairman of the National Revolutionary Development Movement (MRND).

The Rwanda president expressed satisfaction about the constructive spirit reigning within this subregional organization which is only 4 years old but which already has the basic instruments for its development. At this age, he said, a child's steps are sometimes unsteady and one should not ask him to run like an adult. Concerning our organization, we have set up a permanent executive secretariat as well as specialized agencies and institutions in charge of the problems of implementation of the community projects and have identified the resources which we can jointly exploit in various fields. The CEPGL Development Bank and the IRAZ [expansion not given] are among the community institutions referred to by General Habyarimana while methane gas exploitation, the possible harmonization of lake transport and the electric power station project are some of the identified priority projects which could be jointly realized.

These are concrete indications that this organization is on the right path and that it has a bright future, stressed the Rwandan head of state who is also current chairman of the CEPGL Heads of State Conference. In the same context, he stated that the conclusions of the CEPGL Planning Ministers Conference held in Kigali from 5 to 6 February this year under the auspices of the UN Economic Commission for Africa has aroused his optimism because it demonstrated that the CEPGL has begun to accelerate the execution of the community's priority projects. This optimism caused President Habyarimana to envisage the CEPGL's future in relation to other African regional and subregional organizations, particularly the UDEAC [Central African Customs and Economic Union] which is pursuing similar objectives in central Africa.

We must accomplish two tasks, he indicated. On one hand, we must first of all strengthen the CEPGL, give it a structure and make it viable. On the other hand,

we must work within the spirit of the 1980 OAU Economic Summit Conference of Lagos which called for the solid regrouping of all the organizations. I believe that the vaster an organization is, the more viable it is, although vast organizations may run the risk of becoming unwieldy especially in a bureaucratic situation. Rwanda therefore agrees that we must first of all establish the CEPGL but it also believes that it is necessary to look for a way of cooperating with other organizations in the continent. In this connection, the Rwandan head of state explained that during the last summit conference in Bujumbura, the MPR founding chairman and president of the republic, citizen Mobutu Sese Seko, was asked by his colleagues to contact the UDEAC in order to look for a procedure of cooperation at the central African level. We made it clear, however, that we should not lose the CEPGL in our efforts to cooperate with the UDEAC, stressed President Habyarimana. If the two organizations are to be merged one day, it is the CEPGL that should join the UDEAC as an entity and not Rwanda, Burundi and Zaire separately.

During this interview with AZAP's special envoy in Kigali, the Rwanda president also talked about the hot spots in Africa, the relations between the industrialized countries and those of the Third World as well as the Zairian-Rwandan relations.

Concerning Namibia which is being controlled by South Africa in defiance of UN resolution, General Habyarimana is convinced that this territory will soon recover its independence. Concerning Namibia, he affirmed: one should not be pessimistic because Zimbabwe's example has opened the way and is making the South African authorities think. Despite the failure of the Geneva Conference, South Africa will not continue to oppose the will of the international community indefinitely. All that is needed to make it submit is action by its western allies which have enormous means to exert pressure on it. They must understand that giving preference to their interests in the southern part of the continent to the detriment of the millions of blacks subjected to an unjustifiable yoke will endanger these same interests in the long run. President Habyarimana is not as optimistic about the fate of the blacks living in South Africa as he is concerning Namibia's future. The blacks living in South Africa are engaged in a desperate struggle against the apartheid policy of the white racist minority. The enormous interests of the western countries in that country compel them to adopt a reserved attitude which borders on hypocrisy and to collude with the racists in Pretoria. The west must understand that what the OAU wants is the sharing of power between the whites and the blacks, that is the association of the blacks in the management of the country's affairs. If the present situation does not change, other people will take it upon themselves to help the blacks. The other people are the eastern countries. The west should think about this.

Giving his opinion about the Chadian tragedy, President Habyarimana stated that its solution has been complicated by foreign interference. The Lagos accords constitute the basis for the solution of this problem. We hoped that this would be the ideal framework for bringing the Chadians together around a negotiation table. Unfortunately, foreign interests continue to intervene within the country, making difficult the reconciliation of all the factions. We continue to affirm that Chad must belong to the Chadians.

General Habyarimana called on all the friends of the Chadians to work to safeguard Chad's territorial integrity and to help the conflicting factions inside the country to engage in negotiations to achieve national reconciliation.

The Rwandan head of state took the same stand concerning the Western Sahara. The Saharan people must determine their own future, he declared, explaining that even if there were only one Saharan, he should be consulted on his own future. He was replying to the argument that the Saharans are few in number and that this territory originally belonged to this or that neighboring country. We maintain that if we discard the principle defined at the 1964 OAU Summit Conference in Cairo and which stressed the intangibility of the borders inherited from colonialism, we will set all Africa on fire. Taking the Sahara as an example, General Habyarimana affirmed that the African countries must remain as they were on the day of their independence.

Talking about the north-south dialogue, President Habyarimana did not hide his bitterness over the failure of the various meetings where the problem of the relations between the industrialized countries and those of the Third World were examined. He accused the oil-producing countries of not sufficiently taking into account the disastrous economic situation of some poor countries and called for a system of compensation for the latter whenever the price of oil is increased.

Because of the present international economic situation, everyone wants to protect his own interests; the wealthy countries do not want to part with a little of their wealth for the benefit of the poorer countries. We have noted the appearance of this spirit of selfishness within the Third World since this group does not comprise only poor countries. I am referring to the oil-producing countries whom I invite to devise a system of compensation to support those who have been suffering more and more because of the exorbitant increases in the prices of oil. President Habyarimana is convinced that the oil price war remains the most important in the struggle for a review of the prices of raw materials but he believes that within the Third World and in the face of the west, certain solidarity measures must be taken in order to avoid ruining the economies of the poor countries. Far from being discouraged, he called for negotiations because, he maintained, even in the industrialized countries voices have been raised to denounce the present situation.

General Habyarimana concluded the interview by talking about the Zairian people for whom, he said, he has a lot of admiration. I very much like the Zairian people because they are a courageous people with whom the Rwandans share the same culture and aspirations. It is not by chance that we are combining our development efforts within the framework of the CEPGL. It is the affinities and similarities resulting from a common colonization that bring us closer together every day and urge us to work in cooperation in order to find common solutions to our problems of underdevelopment.

I take the opportunity of this interview to salute the Zairian people, to convey to them the Rwandan people's friendly feelings and to express to them our admiration for their leaders and my brother Mobutu for the efforts they have been making in the search for well-being and for the development of the very friendly ties between our states.

CSO: 4400

ZAIRIAN OFFICIAL REPORTS ON ZAIRE-CONGO JOINT COMMISSION MEETING

AB171416 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1139 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] Kinshasa, 16 February (AZAP)--The secretary of state for international cooperation, citizen Lengema Dulia Yubasa Makanga who led the Zairian delegation to the Zaire-Congo Joint High Commission Meeting which took place in Brazzaville from 12 to 14 February was received last Saturday by the president of the People's Republic of Congo, Col Denis Sassou-N'guesso to whom he delivered a message from the founding chairman of the MPR and president of the republic, citizen Mobutu Sese Seko.

Referring to the results of the meeting, the leader of the Zairian delegation said that the two parities examined all problems concerning cooperation between their two countries in the political, economic and social spheres.

In the political sphere, 90 percent of the files on the dispute concerning the repatriation of Congolese nationals in 1964 and 1971 were examined and additional meetings will be held in order to find a final solution to the problem.

Concerning movement between the two countries, an agreement defining the legal framework for the movement of people between the two countries was signed.

In the economic sphere the secretary of state for international cooperation said that the problems of transport, energy, agriculture, commerce and tourism were examined.

Commercial exchange between the two countries has developed. Zaire, he stressed, has become the second trading partner of the People's Republic of Congo in Africa after the UDEAC [Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa] member countries. Within this framework, a second agreement on the creation of a joint commission to oversee the development of trade was signed.

Along the same lines, the CCIZ [International Trade Center of Zaire] and the Congolese Center for External Trade signed a cooperation agreement.

Concerning transport, citizen Lengema pointed out that the measures were taken to enable Zaire to entrust Congo with part of its rail transport. In addition Zaire undertook to train personnel of the Congolese merchant navy.

On energy, Zaire will step up the supply of electricity produced in Inga to the People's Republic of Congo.

In the cultural sphere, the secretary of state said that teachers, research fellows and students will be exchanged between the two countries adding that arrangements would be made between the two countries to strengthen cooperation in that sphere.

Finally, citizen Lengema laid emphasis on the friendly, brotherly and cooperative atmosphere in which the meeting of the commission was held.

The Zaire delegation returned to Kinshasa on Saturday.

CSO: 4400

COCOA PRICES NEAR 5-YEAR LOW

London WEST AFRICA in English 2 Feb 81 p 230

[Text] Rumours of yet more Ivory Coast cocoa coming to market, after persistent offerings last month, helped to bring prices in London down to almost their lowest levels for five years at the middle of last week, with March cocoa about 830 pounds a tonne, May about 860 pounds and the best price quoted being for May 1982 at 980 pounds a tonne.

Ivory Coast purchases up to mid-January have been estimated at about 230,000 tonnes, with some private reports suggesting that they are in fact much higher, partly because there has been a substantial increase in smuggling from Ghana because of difficulties in moving cocoa within Ghana. (The Ghana Cocoa Marketing Board is quietly hoping that the proposals to develop Ghana's gold mining industry will be adopted since they believe that one of the first things that will have to be done to make a reality of any new mine investment plans is an improvement in the road system and any improvement in the country's roads will be a major aid to cocoa exports) Ivory Coast sales of 1980/81 cocoa, excluding allocations for local industry, are put around 225,000 tonnes. Ghana's sales are estimated at about 135,000 tonnes out of a purchase so far of rather more than 205,000 tonnes, compared with 240,000 tonnes at this stage last year. The GCMB has been reluctant to follow market prices down.

Nigeria has still apparently not made any sales this season, though it is now estimated that some 95,000 tonnes have been bought from the farmers, compared with about 130,000 tonnes at this time last year. The difference in the seasons' figures is making some people wonder whether the final crop will indeed reach the 165,000 plus tonnes which has been forecast for the season. The firm refusal of the Nigerian Cocoa Board to sell at prices so far below what it is paying its farmers has led to a distinct shortage of quality cocoa in Europe and has given the Ivory Coast, which has been an aggressive seller in any case, opportunities to sell substantial quantities to dealers who are committed to deliver cocoa to manufacturers, even if they are not able to obtain the Nigerian and Ghanaian qualities bargained.

Netherlands grindings last year showed an improvement of about 4 per cent over 1979, 132,620 tonnes compared with 127,460 tonnes. Britain's fourth quarter grindings which are expected to be announced shortly are thought likely to show a 10 per cent or better improvement on the last quarter of 1979.

CSO: 4420

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

LIBYAN LOSSES IN CHAD--Ndjamena, 16 Feb (SUNA)--Chad's north army shot down three Libyan helicopters, destroyed three tanks, killed many Libyan soldiers and injured other hundreds including Cubans and other foreign elements, a communique by the north army front of recently defeated ex-Defense Minister Hisssein Habre said. The communique also called for general mobilisation for evacuating the Libyan invading forces. [Text] [JN161808 Khartoum SUNA in English 1730 GMT 16 Feb 81]

CSO: 4420

UNIDO INDUSTRIAL ASSISTANCE AGREEMENT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Jan 81 p 8

[Text] Luanda, 16 Jan--The People's Republic of Angola and the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development (UNIDO) signed an agreement for cooperation in industry and training of cadres yesterday, according to the final communique read on the occasion.

The agreement, signed by Angolan Minister of Industry Bento Ribeiro and UNIDO Executive Director Abdelrahman, who visited the People's Republic of Angola from 12 to 15 January, envisages UNIDO assistance in conducting studies of the sectors, assistance in industrial projects and the establishment of a system of industrial information.

According to the agreement, the two parties have indicated the priority sectors included in the signed agreements: steel, food and light industries.

According to the joint communique, after having analyzed Angola's possibilities for increasing its contribution to the United Nations Development Fund, both parties expressed their desire to increase their efforts toward the objectives outlined at the last UNIDO meeting in New Delhi, which envisages a 25-percent increase in industrial production by the year 2000.

In conclusion, Angola expressed its desire to sign and ratify the new UNIDO constitution and establish a national UNIDO committee.

The UNIDO delegation left Angola Thursday evening.

11634

CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

CZECHOSLOVAK DELEGATION--Luanda, 24 January--Angolan Construction Minister Manuel Mangureira on Friday received Czechoslovak foreign trade minister Andrei Bracak, head of a delegation from his country to the second session of the mixed Angolan-Czech commission, held in Luanda. The Angolan and Czechoslovak government officials during the meeting took up matters relating to technical assistance given to Angola by Czechoslovakia in the areas of civil engineering construction, the construction materials industry, and equipment maintenance. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Jan 81 p 10] 5058

FRENCH NEWSMEN BARRED--Luanda, 10 Jan--Four French newsmen of TEPIN (French International Television) who tried to enter the People's Republic of Angola last Thursday were invited to leave the country the same day by Angolan authorities. This action was taken because the newsmen did not have proper consular visas. The newsmen, who left Luanda on an Air Algerie plane, were to cover the forthcoming visit to Angola by French Minister of Foreign Affairs Jean-Francois Poncet. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Jan 81 p 8] 11634

CSO: 4401

TRIBAL ADMINISTRATION CHANGES CONTEMPLATED

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 22 Jan 81 p 2

[Article by Johannes Pilane]

[Text]

Should Government approve the recommendations of the Presidential Commission on Local Government Structure in which sweeping changes have been recommended, the Tribal Administration Offices will elevate to the peak of their respective districts, perhaps even higher than the status they used to enjoy during the colonial period.

Chiefs will become Ceremonial Officers in their respective areas and will also be appointed into the new offices of the Presidents of the Districts Councils.

Their administrative responsibilities are likely to be increased and they will be answerable directly to the Ministry of Local Government and Lands through the Customary Court Commissioner.

The Offices of the District Commissioner will be abolished and be replaced by the Office of the Director of the District Development directly responsible for the development in the district.

Most of the powers now held by the District Commissioners will be transferred to other Government Agencies and departments according to the report.

The two volume report which took two years to put together has been distributed among members of the Local Government especially councillors for their comments. It is understood that it will be on the basis of their comments that Government will decide the final implementation of those parts of the report that Government will have accepted if not the whole of it.

The Commission was appointed by the late President Sir Seretse Khama on July 26 in 1978 but only managed to start its work in February, 1979 and compiled its report.

The report is still being considered by the Government and a stamp on top indicate that Government has not yet accepted or rejected any of the recommendations.

The Local Government Structure Commission which was chaired by the Vice-President and Minister of Local Government and Lands Mr Lenyeletse Seretse was instructed to investigate the structure, organisation and relationship of Local Government institutions at all levels in Botswana and was particularly to cover the four main ones at district level.

These are District Administration, District Council, Tribal Administration and Land Boards. As part of the exercise the Commission was instructed to investigate the need for review of all relevant legislation pertaining to the operations of these four institutions.

The report has recommended nine months later the commission that each of the four main Local

Government institutions retain its separate identity, each with its powers balanced by those of others.

The Commission expressed its disbelief that co-ordination will be improved by simply amalgamating the four institutions as suggested by many people who gave evidence to the Commission.

It also recommends the strengthening of the four institutions if rural development is to be achieved as aspired by the nation.

The Commission also recommends that Government must enforce a decision to decentralise far more of its administrative functions to its own officers in the field and delegate more authority to take decisions both to them and local authorities.

The Tribal Administration will be expected to provide leadership in maintaining the best customs and traditions of Botswana. They will also be expected to encourage and support rural development and add its weight to councils and Land Boards and also to preside over the customary courts.

The post of President of District Council will be non-executive and is designed to symbolise the bond between the traditional chiefs and the elected councils in towns and the mayors will remain the ceremonial and executive leaders.

One new development is that Chiefs will no longer be members of the Land Boards because they may be required to adjudicate on appeals from these bodies.

It also recommended that the Tribal Administration be provided with better educated and trained supporting staff such as Court Clerks, typists and tribal police.

The number of salaried Headmen holding court warrants is to be increased and their salaries and conditions are to be revised.

DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION

The post of District Commissioner will be abolished and be converted into the post of Director of District Development (DDD) and shall be expected to be the head of the District Development Administration and shall be ranked into the Super-scale post almost equivalent to that of Under Secretary with both administrative and planning competence.

Other duties currently performed by the Office of the District Commissioner have been recommended to be passed on to other agencies and powers of Directors of District Development should be clearly defined and widely publicised.

The Office of the Director of District Development should include District Officer (Development), District Officer (Lands) and adequate supporting staff and the district heads of central ministries and departments should be responsible to the DDD for all development purposes but the DDD would not interfere with them in the performance of their professional and technical duties.

The DDD will be the chairman of the District Development Committee and the District Officer Development will continue to be the Secretary.

The DDD will now prepare annual plans and the approval of such plans will continue to be vested in the District councils. To this end the commission recommends that each DDC should appoint a Planning Sub-Committee to monitor and manage district plan implementation.

The Commission recommends that the VDCs be strengthened and must continue to provide a forum for consultation on development issues and to raise funds for their respective villages.

To the Community Development Department, the Commission observed that the present Community Development staff is poorly motivated and unclear as to its role and has no comprehensive programme and is not an effective agent for development. It is recommended that these defects be rectified.

With regard to the Social Welfare and Community Unit in the Ministry of Local Government, the Commission recommends that it continues to advise guide District Councils but not direct such Councils.

The Commission also recommends that recruitment to the posts of the Village Development Assistants be given priority so as to avoid well motivated people recruited directly from the villages without particular regard of their formal educational qualifications.

LAND BOARDS

The Commission observed that there is a widespread dissatisfaction with the present operation of the Land Boards but the Commissioners felt that the basic concept of non-political Land Boards and their Subs is essential but what is required of them is just to improve them rather than to abolish them or radically alter them.

It is also recommended that Land Boards be autonomous in their administrative responsibilities and in allocating Lands. The District Councils should remain with the political responsibility to decide on the Land Use Policy in their areas.

The Commission also recommends that Land Board members be paid the same and equal allowance as that of Councillors.

The adjudication of Customary Land disputes shall be dealt with by the Customary Courts. Appeals from the Customary Courts will go straight to the Customary Court of Appeal.

Appeals from the Customary Court of Appeal will then proceed to the Botswana High Court sitting with assessors who are thoroughly conversant with customary law.

CUSTOMARY COURTS

With the Office of the District Commissioner abolished and the transferring of several responsibilities to other government agencies and also with the total removal from the office of the District Commissioners any judicial powers or related responsibilities, District Commissioners will no longer hold any powers to review any cases from the Customary Courts.

Instead the Customary Court of Appeal will be established and will be responsible for appeals from the Customary Courts. However, in each district a Customary Court Inspector will be appointed to review cases from the Customary Courts in their respective districts.

The Commission also recommends the involvement of the Customary Courts into the divorce cases currently a matter for Botswana High Court alone.

The recommendations are still being studied by Government and Government's response is expected any time.

The Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Local Government and Lands, Mr Samuel Mpuchane, had given all Councils notice to have submitted their comments by last Friday (January 16).

By yesterday afternoon only Kgatleng District and Lobatse Town Council were known to have made their comments available to the Ministry of Local Government and Lands.

The Local Government Structure Report has been ranked number one awaited by Botswana due to the direct impact it plays to the nation as a whole.

What now remains is the Government's decision.

Meanwhile the public is waiting, with great anxiety, the Presidential Commission on Housing, Ngwaketse Main Land Board Commission and others appointed in recent months.

CSO: 4420

TEMPORARY OIL SHORTAGE HITS NATION

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 15 Jan 81 p 1

[Article by Motshegets1 Masoba]

[Text]

Government transport nearly came to a standstill this week due to a temporary shortage of fuel, and in the meantime garages in Gaborone report a continuing acute petrol shortage which might force some of them to close down.

The arrival of eight tankers yesterday from Mafeking remedied the shortage for Government transport, but by yesterday morning Gaborone's largest garage, Tau Motors in the Mall was reported to be still short of petrol.

Although by yesterday Railway officials reported a supply of 18 tankers of petrol in two days, Mr AA. Hocker of Tau Motors was still complaining, and blaming the Railways for the shortage. "I just can't get enough, and the customers are complaining.

Tau Motors has a capacity of three tanks, and at a normal supply six pumps should be in operation. With the reported shortage only one tank has petrol, and this means only three pumps are working, creating long queues and snarls from customers.

The worst hit are those on account list since they do not rely on cash for purchasing petrol.

Mr Hocker claims he has lost several hundreds of Pula since the irregular supplies, on New Year's Day.

"We've got to sell a certain volume or I wouldn't stay here I've lost a lot of money already," he said.

Mr Hocker was yesterday expecting a delivery, and he expressed fear that if he did not get it then "I might run out today meaning yesterday by 12.00 noon."

Mr Hocker believes there is a hold up somewhere in Mafeking, and the fault according to him lies with the Railways. His garage has a storage capacity of 50 000 litres.

However the Liaison Officer for Zimbabwe Railways, Mr R.M. Croll said to some extent the recent train collision in the north had affected the normal schedule of trains and the petrol supply had been affected.

He asserts however: "It is not the Railways' fault. We can only move petrol when it arrives in Mafeking. In fact petrol gets priority."

Mr Croll reported that 18 tankers arrived in Gaborone in two days. Garage owners argue that their services were being challenged by the customers who are unaware of the source of the problem.

South Ring Service with a storage capacity of 23 000 litres were affected on January 6 and January 7 only.

Gaborone Garage with a storage capacity of 36 000 litres, was affected since December 31 last year. In the early hours of the morning of this day seven of their pumps were not working.

Around Christmas and New year holidays, long queues at filling stations were daily experience.

Meanwhile, although the Ministry of Commerce and Industry had said earlier this month that if prices of petroleum products went up "it should not be a surprise," there has been no mention of an early increase as yet.

REPORTAGE ON CATTLE INDUSTRY OUTLOOK, SALES

Optimistic Outlook for Year

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 9 Jan 81 p 1

[Article by Lebang Raditladi]

[Text] **Foot and Mouth disease has been eradicated in the country and hopes are high for a better cattle farming year. Indications point to better grazing for livestock this year.**

In an interview this week, Mr. K.S. Bingana, Deputy Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Agriculture, said except for places like Ngamiland where the livestock mortality is reported daily, "the situation is not at all bad."

Kgalagadi and Tsabong however, have not wholly recovered from the drought.

Mr Bingana says the biggest problem could come after the rains when intense heat comes which if prolonged might adversely affect grazing.

Mr Bingana indicated that foot and mouth disease is under control, although he admitted the disease is unpredictable.

The Deputy Permanent Secretary however expressed hope that people would sell their cattle to the BMC. He said people are still reluctant to sell their cattle to BMC, because farmers

want to wait until their cattle are in prime condition, particularly those farmers in the Ngamiland.

He said the proposed vaccine laboratory to be sited near Gaborone could be immensely beneficial to the cattle industry.

Mr Bingana disclosed that whenever the country was hit by

the disease, it unfailingly turned to the United Kingdom for vaccines. Now it could be controlled from right here, he said.

Mr Bingana said, the vaccine surplus, the country could sell to neighbouring countries like Zimbabwe and help sister countries like Kenya.

Mr Bingana disclosed further that a lot of revenue was lost last year due to the disease. He said the situation was compounded by the barricading of our meat exports to the European Economic Market (EEC).

Sales to BMC

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 27 Jan 81 p 2

[Text]

The number of cattle sold to the Botswana Meat Commission (BMC) from Ngamiland has swelled from 8000 to 25000 after the recent eradication of foot and mouth disease in the area and the resumption of cattle buying from the District by the B.M.C. this was disclosed by the Maun Veterinary Officer Mr A. Wellwood when addressing about 20 farmers.

All cattle to be accepted into quarantine camps in the area must have a Foot and Mouth brand on the right position. Farmers in the area reacted to this statement by accusing the Veterinary Department for failing to correctly brand their cattle during the first Foot and Mouth vaccination campaign.

Farmers in the area have been informed that they are to sell their cattle between January and April 1981 within which one is allowed to sell at the most 50 cattle. After this period, they are to be stopped to give others a chance of selling theirs.

Only cattle vaccinated in the last campaign will be accepted and they must have permits when being driven to quarantine camps.

The Veterinary Officer told the farmers that countries buying beef from us can only do so if our cattle are correctly vaccinated against Foot and Mouth disease.

He also told the farmers that the number of cattle transported to Francistown per day is expected to rise from 300 to 500 after the transport organization improves the situation.

The farmers were also told that they can, after the period of sale terminates, sell their cattle to the Botswana Livestock Development Corporation which will be buying at Makalamabedi and Nokaneeng at prices increased by P4. — (BOPA)

CSO: 4420

NEW NATIONAL PRESS AGENCY ESTABLISHED

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 26 Jan 81 p 1

[Text]

By Staff Reporter

Botswana is to have its own national press agency. This has been disclosed by the Director of Information and Broadcasting, Mrs. E.B. Mathe.

"The Botswana Press Agency, BOPA in short," explained Mrs. Mathe, "will be responsible for collecting and disseminating all news of and about Botswana."

The Agency headquarters will be at Radio Botswana and will begin to function officially from February 2. At present, the Agency staff at headquarters are "putting in the final touches and will in effect be processing news of Botswana from today (Monday)," she said.

Why have a Press Agency in the first place? Why not increase the size of the Daily News instead? the Director was asked.

She explained that generally, the creation of the Botswana Press Agency was in keeping with Government's effort to improve the functions of the national media through the introduction of professional techniques.

"In this regard," explained Mrs. Mathe, "we cannot begin to improve the Daily News without first ensuring that there is a centralised and competent news-production unit which would feed both the Daily News and Radio Botswana since we are now one combined Department."

Secondly, she went on, "to increase the pages of the Daily News would require a considerable amount of capital and machinery outlay as well as the recruitment of expatriate personnel. And since the Government would not like to be

seen to be dominating the publishing industry in this country, it is up to any enterprising and responsible Botswana businessmen to take up this challenge and approach the appropriate authorities."

"Thirdly, BOPA will also be the official mouth-piece through which Botswana publicity will be released abroad, especially regularly through our embassies and high commissions," she said.

"Most important," added Mrs. Mathe, "is that the News Agency will now afford us a properly co-ordinated news section, not only for the Department but also for the coordination of publicity campaigns on behalf of other Government departments."

She explained that the Botswana Press Agency will also be exchanging copy with other news agencies in this region of independent Africa. In addition, BOPA will be contributing to the Pan African News Agency when it starts operation, "in keeping with Botswana's obligations as a member-state of the Organisation of African Unity."

Mrs. Mathe also spoke of the other on-going projects aimed at improving the role of the Department of Information and Broadcasting.

For example, three new short-wave transmitters are planned for installation towards the end of this year.

"This will dramatically improve short-wave reception, especially in the remote places such as Ghanzi, Tlokgeng and the North-West areas, where our people often and regretfully have to rely on foreign stations."

"In relation to these projects, we are also now improving the technical level of Radio Botswana's staff in the engineering sector, although the actual number of staff will remain the same for the time being," she explained.

Radio Botswana's programmes division will also be showing marked improvements in the next few months. A Deputy Director in charge of programmes has been seconded from the Friederich Ebert Foundation of West Germany.

Mrs. Mathe went on, "In addition to all this, we have been installing radio transceivers that will link our information offices in the remote areas with our Press Agency headquarters."

"This should serve to improve further our communication channels and in particular to bring authentic sound and actuality effects to our current affairs programmes which we shall be introducing soon," she concluded.

COMMENTARY URGES REDEFINITION OF NONALIGNMENT

AB160752 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] As was expected, the nonaligned countries parted in New Delhi without any great result. And yet, what a great hope was aroused by the Bandung Conference of 1955, that conference which marked the awakening of the Third World and which discussed problems of cooperation, peace and progress: we now have no such hope.

The 1961 Belgrade Conference witnessed the actual birth of the nonaligned movement. The participants agreed that a nonaligned country is one which practices an independent policy, which does not belong to any military bloc of the big powers and which has no foreign military base on its territory. After examining our conscience, we are now aware of the fact that it is not everyone who claims to be nonaligned who fulfills these criteria. Hence the eternal mistrust of the United States which (?believes) that the nonaligned movement is merely another weapon of the Soviet Union.

We must, however, recognize the fact [words indistinct] that the international situation and the relationship between the forces have changed considerably. Colonialism is on the retreat everywhere, particularly in Africa. The cold war and the U.S.-Soviet antagonism are no longer what they were. Today, there is talk about disarmament and detente. We must admit that this situation was largely responsible for the present exhaustion of the nonaligned movement [words indistinct]. While the moderate countries want to concentrate on economic development and (?emancipation) which constitute the Third World's most crucial problems, the radical countries feel that this is not enough: they say that the movement must take a stand on all international problems. Although they are few, the countries belonging to the second group are stronger.

Nonalignment is all right. But with regard to whom or what is one nonaligned? It is necessary that this question should now be posed.

CSO: 4400

CAMEROON

BRIEFS

PAPER'S COMMENTS--Yaounde, 18 Feb (AFP)--Al-Qadhdhafi wants Cameroon too, the OBJECTIF, a Cameroonian monthly news magazine writes in its latest issue. To extend the Islamic legion as far as Ngaoundere (a highland town, situated at 400 kilometers north of Yaounde)--this is the secret plan of the strong man of Libya who wants to extend the hold of the Jamahiriyah across the whole of Sahelian Africa, the paper states. And now that Ndjamenia is the object of an effective and deeply entrenched Libyan occupation, it is Kousseri (a border town facing Ndjamenia) which finds itself threatened, the OBJECTIF adds. If that born destabilizer, al-Qadhdhafi, should move down as far as Ngaoundere, what would happen? The Cameroonian monthly paper asks. It would mean marching to the beat of capital and the Quran, an archaic doctrine which any modern Cameroonian already used to some degree of liberalism would not understand if it came to be accepted as an official ideology. After rejecting the political, cultural and spiritual subversion recommended by al-Qadhdhafi, the OBJECTIF calls for redoubling vigilance and closing the ranks to prevent the Libyan Hydra from capitalizing on the smallest weakness to worm its way into the national triangle. [as received] [Text]
[AB181945 Paris AFP in French 1727 GMT 18 Feb 81]

CSO: 4400

ETHIOPIA

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH FRANCE

LD152212 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1000 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Text] Socialist Ethiopia and the French Government today signed an agreement on cultural, technical and scientific cooperation. The agreement was a result of the 4-day talks of the Ethiopian-French Joint Commission fourth session which was held at the National Revolutionary Economic Development Campaign and Central Planning Supreme Council headquarters.

The discussion of the joint commission centered on cooperation between the two countries in the cultural, agricultural, education and technical fields.

The cooperation agreement was signed by Comrade Dr Taye Gulelat, deputy secretary general of the National Revolutionary Economic Development Campaign and Central Planning Supreme Council and head of the Ethiopian delegation to the joint session, and by Mr (Michel Andre), deputy director of the French Foreign Ministry's Scientific and Technical Cooperation Department and head of the French delegation.

In accordance with the agreement, the French Government will cooperate and assist in expanding the laboratory of the Debre Zeit Veterinary College by giving technical assistance and providing experts to train Ethiopians.

The French delegation was seen off at Bole International Airport this morning by Comrade Taye Gulelat, deputy secretary general of the National Revolutionary Economic Development Campaign and Central Planning Supreme Council, among others.

CSO: 4407

ELF LEADER ON SUDAN-ETHIOPIA-KENYA TIES

LD171017 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 13 Feb 81 p 46

[Article by Uthman Sabi, chairman of the Central Council and Executive Committee of the Eritrean Liberation Front--Popular Liberation Forces: "Alliances in the Horn of Africa and Non-Sacred Borders"]

[Excerpts] There is no doubt that rapprochement between countries, particularly neighboring countries, is one of the desirable objectives which governments seek to achieve to serve their security, trade and economic interests. Accordingly, the rapprochement in the past 2 months between Sudan, Ethiopia and Kenya is not surprising, particularly since efforts to establish regional economic and political groupings in Africa, although they have not achieved significant progress, have continued since those countries achieved their independence. Such rapprochement is considered desirable if it takes place purely through the will of the countries concerned and outside any international axes.

But given the situation where the Ethiopian borders and the Ethiopian regime are protected by foreign bayonets, how can any alliance or rapprochement be compatible if it is made with neighbors opposed to such foreign presence on their territories who fear its spread to their own countries, particularly if the presence is Soviet and resorts to ideological weapons in its global expansion. This raises a question as to the permanence of such rapprochement between regimes that are ideologically, politically and economically incongruous.

Obviously each of the three countries has its own calculations and interests, which it wants to achieve through this rapprochement. Sudan, which borders nine African countries along thousands of kilometers, want good-neighborly relations for security reasons and has no border problems with any of its neighbors only for as long as the wars between its neighbors have no negative effects on it.

As for Kenya, which pursues a free capitalist economy and is linked to the western camp, it has no interest in rapprochement with Ethiopia except on the basis of its exaggerated fear of Somalia in connection with the 600,000 Somalis residing in its northern province and demanding to return to their homeland. This fear is being fanned by Ethiopia so as to win an ally against Somalia. It is natural that Sudan and Kenya should agree, since their regimes are similar and both are hostile to Soviet expansion in Ethiopia.

But Ethiopia, with the well-known Ethiopian cunning, is trying to involve Sudan in an axis hostile to Somalia so that both countries will be isolated from their neighbors and consequently drive the people in both western Somalia and Eritrea to submit to Ethiopian demands.

The Eritreans have expressed their fear of Ethiopian-Sudanese rapprochement which, as far as Ethiopia is concerned, aims at driving a wedge between the Eritrean revolution and the sisterly Sudan Republic.

Sources have said that President Siad Barre met Arab leaders and expressed to them Somalia's great fear of the recent Sudanese-Ethiopian rapprochement, saying that it would encourage Ethiopia to launch military attacks on Somalia.

The publication DANAB (meaning thunderbolt), organ of Western Somalia Liberation Front, in its issue Number 17 bitterly criticized the Ethiopian-Sudanese rapprochement.

Diplomatic sources in Khartoum said that Sudan is holding secret contacts with Addis Ababa and Mogadishu in order to halt the deterioration and prevent an all-out war. It is recalled that a truce was signed in Khartoum between Ethiopia and Somalia following the war that broke out in 1964.

As Sudan is trying to play a fireman's role in Africa, it is no doubt doing so out of a sincere desire to create good-neighborly relations between the countries of the area, including Eritrea and Somalia, regardless of their different social and political systems, and not in order to get involved in a regional axis. But the question is: Is there an objective opportunity for the realization of this desire in the midst of national, religious and ideological strife as well as historical vendettas and after the rivers of blood that flowed recently because of interference by major powers and their strategic interests? Although we wish Sudan and every other mediator success in the efforts to reconcile the parties to the conflict, we have doubts about its achieving tangible and lasting success in resolving the complex problems of the Horn of Africa. Unless, that is, there is a radical change in Ethiopian policy and the Ethiopians give up the borders of the empire which they created with the connivance of Western colonialism and accept the principle of self-determination for peoples. The present Ethiopian borders and borders all over the African Continent are neither sacred nor realistic; they do not achieve the interests of the peoples and their racial, cultural, religious and economic unity.

In fact, the remaining years of the 20th century are bound to witness the birth of new principles that govern peoples and nations of the African Continent over the remains of the obsolete principles and resolutions adopted by the OAU, which did not solve problems between neighboring peoples but only froze them and left them to erupt from time to time--eruptions that are called secessionist movements.

CSO: 4402

CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON 'SENSATIONAL INCIDENTS'

London WEST AFRICA in English 2 Feb 81 p 206

[Article: "Matchet's Dairy"]

[Text]

THE PEACEFUL and democratic republic of The Gambia is not used to being the centre of the world's attention. It was recently, however, and the political leaders found the experience most disagreeable, there are loud accusations of distortion and sensationalism against the world press (the BBC also has its share of vilification). In talks with the Vice-President and the Attorney-General last week I was given eloquent assertions of The Gambia's continuing commitment to multi-party democracy, freedom and the rule of law.

The Gambia emerged into the headlines because of the combination of several sensational incidents. The Deputy Commander of the Field Force was shot dead: diplomatic relations with Libya were broken. Senegalese troops were seen arriving by helicopter at the airport, the Gambian version of the Movement for Justice in Africa (MOJA) and the tiny People's Revolutionary Socialist Party (PRSP) were banned and six MOJA leaders arrested.

To take the MOJA affair first, wrong impressions have been widely given overseas that the six were being improperly detained without charge. In fact they were

charged within a reasonable time of arrest, their trial before a magistrate has been going for some time with full defence counsel and will soon end, and they are all now free on bail.

There are two charges, managing an illegal society, and being in possession of arms and ammunition. The second charge concerns two bows, two arrows, one cutlass or matchet and six cartridges, of a type used in hunting. The bows and arrows are the sort that decorate people's walls. A defence lawyer at one hearing demanded that one be pointed at him and fired. The arrow fell harmlessly on the courtroom floor. The second charge has caused some overseas protests about retroactive legislation. The truth is more complex. On October 30 a Gazette was published banning MOJA. The men were arrested on October 31. The defence is arguing that they had no time to hear about the banning and act accordingly. The court will decide the matter.

Vice-President Assan Musa Camara, assured me that there was no connection between the banning of MOJA and the other incidents. Pressure about alleged subversion had been building up for some time. Some weeks ago fire severely damaged the Presidential yacht and later a small sailing boat belonging to the President. Slogans started appearing on walls "MOJA revolution now — we are suffering" or "100,000 of our population are starving" a clandestine publication the

VOICE OF THE FUTURE, made defamatory allegations about corruption and proposed revolutionary change. No evidence has been produced at the trial connecting the Gambian MOJA to the Liberian MOJA.

Prerogative of Mercy

The trial of the man who shot Commander Eku Mahoney of the Field Force has ended without any hint emerging that the act had political significance. The convicted man is under sentence of death. He is appealing and then the Committee on the Prerogative of Mercy will advise the President on whether the sentence should be commuted, as is usual in The Gambia. Vice-President Camara told me that there was truth in the official statement that the Senegalese troops had been in The Gambia on "joint exercises". He explained that there were such joint exercises every year. However, last year they were brought forward to coincide with the Mahoney funeral and the Libyan crisis. He denied vigorously criticisms that the Government had somehow lost its nerve at this time.

He criticised the foreign news media saying that they ignored the correct information that was given them, sometimes deliberately distorting the facts. "They gave the impression that there was something else. And there is nothing else", the Vice-President said. "Stability is as real today as it was last year. Party and the government are in good shape."

The Vice-President went on to say: "As a party and a government we are firmly committed to multi-party democracy. There is no indication whatsoever that we will depart from that course."

The Attorney-General and Minister of Justice, Alhaji Muhammadou Saho, was equally emphatic. "It is a free country and we are committed to maintaining the system," he said. He recalled that before it came to power the party had the slogan "After independence no more slavery." He

said the system made it possible for anyone to participate. Political parties did not have to register and there was no limitation on the number. The Gambian democratic process led to the fairest elections anywhere. "If you are returned, you take over power," he said. "It is as simple as that." He added, however, "we are also entitled to defend democracy. That is our mandate. All we want to ensure is that whoever does so by the will of the people."

Misery and frustration

NO ONE is denying that economically The Gambia is in serious trouble. The Vice-President talked of five years of bad harvests caused by drought or erratic rain at the end of which production of the country's principal export, groundnuts, was down by 50 per cent.

A remarkably frank *Gambian Review*, produced by the Information Services, lists these factors making for change: the drought, the fuel crisis, tourism, the imported inflation, large-scale central planning for urban dwellers. Inflation has affected such basic commodities as sugar and flour, and they have been hard hit by the oil crisis. "Certain unfortunate developments include the increase in the amount and frequency of white collar crimes by those placed in charge of public funds, the drift from rural areas, the increase in urban unemployment, the drought-induced migrations from neighbouring countries to Gambian towns, and the frustrations inherent in all this." Frequent power failures, dating back to an explosion in the main Banjul power station three years ago, add to the miseries.

More tourists wanted

MUCH IS expected from the new Minister of Finance, Mr. Saikou Sabally, who was promoted from Minister of Economic Planning in a cabinet shuffle that is another subject of intense discussion in Banjul. Mr. M. C. Cham, the former Finance Minister

has gone back to the back benches, as has the former Agriculture Minister, Mr. Jerrah Daffeh. The new Minister of Agriculture is Mr. Seni Singhateh. Dr. M. S. K. Manneh takes over as Minister of Economic Planning and a new ministry has been created, which will be close to President Jawara's heart, it is Water Resources and Environment and the First Minister is Mr. Omar Jallow.

Total tourist figures were down last season and are likely to be down again this season. The pattern is changing. British figures are considerably up. With Thomson package tours leading the way, and Britain now tops the league. Scandinavia, the former leaders are now sending far fewer. The Gambians hope for much from Germany and are spending money on propaganda there, but there has been little success so far. In October figures reveal that there was just one German tourist.

Unwelcome innovation

FINALLY. The Gambia has recently ventured into another new field for such a peaceful place, that of large-scale robbery. A group of armed men intercepted a van carrying 196m. CFA francs from a local bank to the airport to be shipped to Geneva. They forced the occupants out at gunpoint and made away with the money. However, a false number plate stuck on the get-away car fell off and police obtained a valuable clue. They subsequently recovered 146m. CFA francs and four men are on trial. One of the accused is The Gambia's leading artist, Momodou Ceesay, who has an international reputation and has designed Christmas cards for UNICEF, among other things.

CSO: 4420

GAMBIA

BRIEFS

MINISTER DROPPED--Muhammadu Cadi Cham, Finance and Trade Minister since 1977, has been replaced by Saiku Sabally (some observers saw the change as a move by the President, Sir Dawda Jawara, to rid himself of an increasingly troublesome colleague. Mr. Cham had allegedly been criticised for arrogance by the Gambian opposition and relations with other Ministers were strained.) Mr. Cham, a former member of the opposition United Party, was first elected to Parliament in 1965. Re-elected in 1970, he switched allegiance to the ruling Peoples Progressive Party and was immediately made Secretary of State for Information and Tourism. He was subsequently Education, Youth and Sports Minister and then Economic and Industrial Development Minister. Mr. Sabally, formerly Economic Planning and Industrial Development Minister, was succeeded in his former post by a new member of the Government, Muhammadu Mane. In another change, Agriculture and Natural Resources Minister Jerreh Daffeh was replaced by Seyni Singhateh, formerly Parliamentary Secretary at the Economic Planning and Industrial Development Ministry. A new Ministry of Water Resources and Environment was created and Omar Jallow was appointed minister. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 2 Feb 81 p 252]

PRESIDENT'S FIRST WIFE DIES--The first wife of President Sir Dawda Jawara, died last month in London. Augusta Mahoney--her maiden name--was the daughter of Sir John Mahoney, the first Speaker of the House of Representatives. She married Mr. Jawara, as he then was, in 1955, and helped his early political career. She was a nurse by training. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 2 Feb 81 p 252]

CSO: 4420

COMMENTARY URGES REORIENTATION OF NONALIGNED MOVEMENT

AB151031 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 12 Feb 81 p 27

[A. Bassole commentary: "Readaptation"]

[Text] A few hours from the closing of the ninth ministerial conference of the nonaligned movement, the debate, according to many observers, are going in circles, without any great conviction. The parties are not agreed on the same positions.

Everything is happening as though no policy line had been adopted beforehand. One might think that the "family circle" had simply met to honor a well-established tradition rather than to try to get the movement out of its present crisis.

Created 20 years ago by the late Marshal Tito, Nehru and Gamal Abdel Nasser, the nonaligned movement is today plagued by internal strife which makes a mockery of the principles which gave body and soul to the movement. The founding fathers must be turning over in their tombs.

As can be seen, having relegated principles to the background according to the nature of the interests of the moment, some countries nonchalantly aligned themselves with the big powers right under everyone's noses.

When one closely observes the cases of Afghanistan, the Iran-Iraq war, the Western Sahara conflict, the civil war in Chad, etc., it becomes easy to understand the current situation of the movement.

Has the nonalignment changed? In any event, the situations mentioned above have aggravated the differences between the so-called moderate and radical member countries, instead of contributing to a strengthened, dynamic whole. This manichaeism, together with the love of speechmaking that is common here and there in the Third World, has prevailed over lucidity and the nonaligned have thus disregarded the economic problems facing the member countries.

In an economic situation which is merciless for many Third World countries, it would have been to the credit of the nonaligned to center the issues on the agenda on one question: How can the rich member countries efficiently help those members that have been hard hit by the disruption of the world economic situation?

Such an approach would have undoubtedly revived the militant enthusiasm of many a delegation and whatever one may say, the debates would have been more fruitful.

Let us confess this: The nonalignment is no longer what it was at its inception. Yet 20 years is no less than the age of dynamic youth and bold actions. By wavering and proving unable to pin-point the real objectives and the true concerns, one is justified to ask whether the nonaligned movement, which originally embodied one of the deep aspirations of the humiliated, exploited and flouted Third World countries, is not deviating toward soft old age.

A question arises: What use is denouncing daily the economic, political and cultural stranglehold of the two blocs, if among us we do not prove ready to defend our fundamental interests?

In short, even though an effective collective action is necessary for the well being of such an organization, it is also obvious that the nonaligned movement today needs to adapt its strategy to current concerns.

Yesterday is not today. For the nonaligned, a readaptation is really necessary.

CSO: 4400

SELF-RELIANCE IN FIGHT AGAINST HUNGER URGED

AB141501 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 14-15 Feb 81 pp 1, 28

[Auguste Miremont Editorial: "The Specter of Hunger"]

[Text] In December 1980 the director of UNICEF announced that out of 122 million children born in 1979--International Year of the Child--12 million of them were dying of hunger and avoidable diseases, a sacrifice which represents, on the whole, as many deaths every 3 days as the explosion of the bomb on Hiroshima according to an illustration in the French daily newspaper, LE MONDE.

It is a known fact, which we have mentioned several times, that 780 million people live in absolute poverty. And the UNICEF report points out that 300 million of them are children; 450 million of them live in a state of permanent hunger; and this number will increase between now and the year 2000 whereas food resources are not increasing and will not increase everywhere. In fact they are even tending to decline.

UNICEF adds that this problem of malnutrition is particularly acute in black Africa where half of the children suffer from malnutrition, and one child out of five--one out of two in some countries dies before it reaches the age of five and where life expectancy is between 40 and 50 years in the poorest countries.

UNICEF points out that to end this catastrophic situation the world would merely have to devote to development the sums of money that it invests in arms 15 days a year.

Will this cry of alarm be heard? Has it not already been buried like all the pleas for development assistance, for guarantees against the degradation of terms of trade, for equitable cooperation and a new and fairer economic order?

It is a "silent emergency" said the director of UNICEF, in reference to the silence in which 12 million children died in the very "year of the child" a time at which they should have received more tenderness, more attention, more examination of their lot and of the indifference they are surrounded by--are they still alive, those living skeletons of the Karamoja region in Uganda, who need a regular supply of 800 tons of food to survive? What about those in Ethiopia or in Somalia affected by war, and those in the Sahelian countries where drought has created an alarming endemic state, etc...

What can we expect from our affluent partners when we know that the food crisis has given a new weapon for insuring their supremacy; that the FAO expects a new fall in the world stock of cereals which will only meet 14 percent of the world's needs; that public development aid from all the member countries of the Development Assistance Committee (the DAC comprises 17 industrialized countries belonging to the OECD and the EEC) will progress very slightly in the coming years that is from 0.35 percent of their GNP in 1979 (\$22.4 billion) to about 0.40 percent in 1985; that our countries have not stopped--quite the contrary--consuming imported items. For example, for the 15 member countries of the West African Rice Development Association (WARDA) rice imports between 1969 and 1979 went from 546,800 tons to 744,200 whereas production fell and the rate of self-sufficiency fell to 68 percent in 1978.

In the light of these various bleak pictures, it is obvious that we in Africa and in the Ivory Coast must count on our own strength. The heads of state of our continent were aware of this fact when they adopted the 'Lagos Charter' at the OAU Summit, a strategy for the economic and social development of Africa. ECOWAS and the CEAO [West African Economic Community] are working on their own subregional level towards this development. Our countries are also organizing themselves. Cameroon wants to become "the granary of Central Africa." At the 7th congress of its party the Ivory Coast made "help to the rural farmers" one of the priorities of its government action, a sign of recognition and solidarity with the brothers and sisters and parents who built modern Ivory Coast enabling it to be heard within the community of nations and who gave it the necessary resources which have enabled it to resist the various assaults of the world crisis since 1974, and to fight famine which will hit the world very soon. The present crisis as we know, since we witness the situation daily, has an effect on our manufactured and agricultural products, nonetheless. That the cost of imported industrial products is high is understandable, but how can we accept the high prices of national agricultural products? How can we accept the anarchic prices in our markets for cassava, plantain, tomatoes, palm nuts, etc., etc? How can we joyously accept a ridiculous pile of attieke [local dish made from cassava] for 100 F which not long ago cost 25 F?

I wrote in this same column last week that after the political and democratic procedures we have enthusiastically experienced, the harder task awaits us. The resolutions of the congress must be efficiently applied. There must be a real battle against price increases, which are often illegal and arbitrary. The decision of the sixth congress on "agriculture as a national duty" must be revived. The aim of that decision and the information campaign which followed was, we recall, to get the majority of the youth to return to the land and to create favorable conditions for that return. This theme of thought is more than current and would be very useful to the minister of agriculture in the formulation of his new policy for developing the production of foodstuffs, a policy inspired by President Houphouet-Boigny, himself a visionary farmer who foresaw the importance of food in the coming years. Undoubtedly export products provide us with foreign exchange, that is, if they are paid according to their real value, but the promotion of food production will strengthen our independence even further and chase away the horrible specter of hunger.

There is work to be done as well as enormous efforts to be made to bring about a change in our mentality and to make us understand the dangers facing the world. But why not believe in our ability to assume that responsibility?

CS0: 4400

CONSTRUCTION OF NORTH AIRPORT TO CREATE NEW JOBS

Port Louis THE NATION in French 8 Dec 80 pp 1-4

[Text] Some 2,000 persons will have to be hired for 4 to 5 years, to build the new North Airport; a project which will be probably approved by Parliament this Tuesday. It is estimated that around 1,000 permanent jobs will be created. The landing strip will be 3,000 meters long and 45 meters wide. Planes will land or take off on the North-West axis.

The surface of the tarmac will be 103,000 square meters; 8 planes will be able to land simultaneously (6 Boeing 747's and 2 Boeing 707's).

An area, covering 11,000 square meters, will be set aside for air-freighters and "Air Mauritius" planes. Passengers will be able to embark or disembark at the rate of 2,000 per hour.

The air-conditioned terminal will be designed to accommodate 15,000 persons.

The embarkation and disembarkation services will be able to accommodate simultaneously 1,100 passengers.

The 30-meter control tower will dominate the perimeter fence, which will be 13 kilometers long.

The divided access road will be connected to the new freeway.

The planned parking area will accommodate 1,150 cars--with only 300 spaces reserved for official cars and taxis. Special parking for busses and for 50 VIP cars is also planned.

Plans also include, among other things, a fire-fighting and rescue station, a workshop, two water tanks (1,500 and 600 cubic meters), a police station, a plane hangar, dormitories for police and civil aviation personnel.

The work will proceed in two stages. The first will cost 725 million rupees (640 million provided by the State) and the second, 160 million rupees (130 million State money). The private sector will build the hangar, the terminal with restaurant, offices, etc.

It is estimated that beginning in 1985, air-freight traffic and scheduled flights will increase 7 percent. In the year 2000, the number of passengers will reach 1,540,000 and the freight about 80,000 metric tons.

LP LEADER PREDICTS MMM WILL ABSORB PSM

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 20 Dec 80 p 5

[Report on press conference by Labor Party president, J. Burty David, held on 19 December 1980]

[Text] While Labor Party staff does not show any fear of a possible alliance of the MMM and PSM [Mauritian Socialist Party], certain LP members hope that the talks between MMM and PSM will provoke serious reaction within both parties.

At a press conference yesterday morning held to announce the regional congress in Riviere du Rempart, J. Burty David took advantage of the occasion to comment at great length on the start of talks between MMM and PSM. He stated that "this is a strategy adopted by MMM, aimed at absorbing the PSM, Boodhoo included; after which the MMM could play singly the role of the Opposition."

David estimates that on the day that MMM and PSM alliance is consummated, there will be "serious reactions" within the MMM. The traditional allies of the MMM, particularly the Fraternal Organization, the MMMSP [Socialist Progressive Mauritian Militant Movement] and the GWF [General Workers Federation] will each claim a certain number of seats and, he feels, there will be an over-supply of candidates.

The LP president then made severe criticism of Boodhoo and the PSM. He recalled that this party "was created because of personal animosities and does not possess any ideological basis," and that "it vacillates, according to alliance offers from all parties, from the Left to the Right."

The LP president, referring to a file, quoted one after another the Boodhoo's recent statements in major newspapers, so as to poke fun at his posturing. "At one time, he admired Dev Virah Sawmy (when he was the leader of the MMMSP) and considered him the 'best political orator,' later he claimed he was 'close to the UDM' [Mauritian Democratic Union]. Now, his favorite party is the MMM. He claims to be closer to MMM than to the Alliance."

David continued by saying that the PSM leader clung to the MMM in order to keep "operating" as a politician, while quite aware that the PSM is no longer what it was a year ago.

Then David spoke of the "intellectual sterility of Boodhoo and his irresponsibility." He evoked certain statements of PSM leader, in which he had announced "with stupidity" the reintroduction of the state of emergency and the possible reactivation of press censorship.

9627

CSO: 4400

MMM FIVE-YEAR PROGRAM REPORTED

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 15 Dec 80 pp 1-4

[Text] Should it accede to power, the MMM would shelve its plans to nationalize five sugar plants, banks and insurance companies; it would offer a "new deal" to the private sector, and it would fully assume the obligation to reimburse the foreign loans received by the current government from foreign governments and from private and public international institutions. The future MMM administration would grant to the private sector means to expand and earn profits.

In short, those are the key ideas presented yesterday morning by Paul Berenger, general secretary of the party and minister for economy and finances in the parliamentary opposition "shadow cabinet," in a major speech at the Milan theater in Quatre-Bornes which was devoted to up-dating the MMM governmental program, as announced by LE MAURICIEN on Saturday last.

Berenger's propositions are now subject to endorsement by the various party organizations.

The shelving of the major nationalization projects of the MMM does not constitute in any way a "deviation" from its socialist ideal, Berenger was anxious to make clear; he stressed the fact that an MMM government would take full charge of the socio-economic orientation of the country, reducing the private sector to a well specified role, defined in advance. He stated that priority will be given to the consolidation of the national economy, the rehabilitation of certain inefficient public and parastatal enterprises, and the creation of new semigovernmental corporations, some of them with the participation of the private sector.

The major reason behind the great changes in the MMM governmental program, offered by Berenger, on the whole, is the idea of consolidating the national economy during the first 5 years in power. He emphasized however the "gradual" nature of these changes over the recent years, with the help of MMM parliamentary experience.

After noting that the updating of the MMM governmental program long predated the PSM [Mauritian Socialist Party] discussions on the advisability of an alliance of the two parties and emphasizing that since December 1976, the MMM had endeavored to gradually modify its governmental program (adding to it, in December 1977 a National Enterprise Board and, in July and October 1980, some new ideas based

on the need to promote efficiency and professionalism at every level of the economy and in the private and public sectors Berenger insisted on defining socialism, as conceived by his party.

Rejection of the Single Party

According to Berenger, socialism implies the rejection of the single party system, manipulated elections and the communist systems of Eastern Europe. But, it is a modern socialism, which places emphasis on professionalism and profit oriented action at all level of economic activity. The self-management ideal remains the basic motivation of party action while, on the other hand, in the foreign policy field the leitmotiv remains "a fierce neutrality toward the superpowers." On this point, the speaker recalled, the Club of the Militant Students as early as 1968 had demonstrated against Soviet intervention in Czechoslovakia which "illustrates," he said "the distance which separates the MMM from the USSR, despite the efforts of adversaries of the party to associate it with Eastern European regimes."

Berenger insisted, moreover, on guaranteeing that his party, after 5 years in power, would respect the outcome of the election. The MMM would campaign, he stated, on the basis of its governmental action.

As early as December 1979, the MMM had underlined the need for a governmental action aimed at conclusively ending "the myth that socialism necessarily means inefficiency, bureaucracy and adventurism." The party leaders, himself particularly, since December 1976, have been able to accumulate "vast experience in the operation of the government and the Maurician economy."

"We know practically all the failures of the government, the private sector and the semigovernmental corporations" Berenger continued. "When we speak of inefficiency, we know what we are speaking about. Do not expect me to blame the CHA or the CWA, or the TDA [Tea Development Authority], while exonerating fully the private sector. We also know where the inefficiency exists in the private sector."

Recognizing the Concept of Profit-making

Then discussing the concept of profit-making, Berenger suggested that although every socialist has the tendency to rebel at the concept of profit-making the MMM considers that the national economy "could not progress if the idea of profit-making is dismissed." The unfair distribution of profits and national wealth is repulsive to the socialists. In short, Berenger underlined, it is obvious that all the enterprises, private and public and parastatal as well, "should operate on a basis of efficiency and profitability."

"Furthermore, stated the speaker, we have mentioned a 'working arrangement' in opposition to the private sector. It should be recognized that the subject of relations between the MMM and private sector is quite delicate. It is time for us to specify what these relations will be after we take charge. I am bringing this question in the open. We have to reflect in depth about it, in particular within a context where for the first time unemployment has surpassed 35,000 people out-of-work; that is the official figure, but the real number of unemployed probably currently exceeds 40,000, in fact. The private sector will not

disappear in 5 nor in 10 or 15 years. One has to be convinced that the creation of jobs would have to take place simultaneously in the private and public and cooperative domains. An MDM government would strive to generate job creation in the private sector."

Financial Aid to the Private Sector

Berenger continued:

"I asked myself: What are the obvious conclusions for an MDM government? Which brought me to launch a new idea. So, I am coming up with a new term: a 'new deal,' a new contract with the private sector. Are we not obligated to offer a 'new deal' to the private sector? That which is offered under this 'new deal,' for consideration by the MDM leadership and those who are members of its economic commission, is as follows:

- 1) "We must inform the private sector clearly which sectors will not be nationalized, and give it the means to create jobs.
- 2) "We cannot accept a situation where an MDM government would depend on the private sector to create new jobs, while taking away the resources needed to create those jobs. We will have to give the private sector all the means possible to play its role, to provide it when necessary with cash, with capital, and preferential interest rates, to facilitate its procurement of loans at favorable conditions, to remove administrative obstacles, eliminate the 'red tape,' the bureaucracy. We are proposing the development of a 'Stock Market' and the revision of the 'Brokers Act'; not to mention a particular effort on the part of the government to obtain for the private sector the necessary facilities with regard to freight, infrastructure, port organizations. The State will take into consideration providing help to certain private enterprises which might be in difficulty yet capable of developing a better future through efficiency and professionalism. An MDM government will also create an Export Promotion Center and provide it with the necessary guarantees for exports, so as to promote the creation of the maximum number of jobs in the industry. We will listen carefully to problems of the private sector."

Control Measures

Concurrently with those two broad measures to promote the private sector and the creation of jobs, two other measures "of control" will be taken:

- 1) The role of the private sector under an MDM government will be clearly defined and it is evident, Berenger affirms, that the government and not the private sector will have the last word in deciding of the overall orientation of the national economy, this will be achieved through the Bank of Mauritius, the Development Bank, the State Commercial Bank, and the new institutions which will be created. "The government will determine the broad guidelines to be followed with regard to financial, fiscal and economic policy."
- 2) Laws will be modified as follows:

(a) The Companies Ordinance of 1913 will be replaced by a modern legislation. "Even in capitalist countries, laws dealing with companies have been modernized. Our laws, by comparison, are archaic, not adapted to the modern context. We will strengthen the personnel means of the 'Registrar of Association' office. This is required to eliminate a wild capitalism which escapes any real control."

(b) The Income Tax law will be modified. "Currently, only 29 percent of the firms pay taxes on income. The other are claiming losses. An MMM government will have to make a special effort to end the tax evasions of companies."

(c) The law dealing with companies will aim at controlling the trend toward economic concentration by means of mergers.

(d) The Banking Act will be modified to control financial corporations excluded from present legislation.

(e) The law on insurances will be modified to permit a better control of their activities by the State.

(f) Laws will include measures aimed at absorbing some 600 million rupees of "black money" currently escaping all controls.

"We have to ponder on [things] and not get trapped in words!" Berenger warned the many members of the party present at the meeting. "Furthermore, 5 years is 5 years. We once again come before the voters to request a new mandate on the basis of our achievements. We have much to do and we will be asked to render account of it. Therefore, beginning right now, we must prepare a program of measures that can be implemented in 5 years."

The speaker then continued with an impressive list of the priorities which will face an MMM government when it takes over. According to him, these priorities are such that the nationalization of banks and insurances, and of the five sugar plants, will have to be abandoned. In short, the priorities in question are: to consolidate the national economy, particularly the balance of payments and the national budget, as well as industry; to redress the situation in the public enterprises (Rose-Belle, the DBM [Development Bank of Mauritius]) and parastatals (CWA, CHA, DWC [Development Works Corporation], TDA, etc); to provide the country "with a new generation of managers, efficient and professional"; to train union organizers so that they become "almost expert accountants and economists"; to transform and improve relations within enterprises; to nationalize the port by creating a Cargo Handling Corporation; to nationalize transportation by a National Transportation Corporation; to turn "Air Mauritius" into a State corporation where the government would have the majority of shares; to create a State Trading Corporation while avoiding mistakes; to create a National Enterprises Board which would manage all government participation in private enterprises; to create a Sugar Authority which would supervise broadly the sugar industry activities; to create a Sugar By-products Authority as provided for in the 1981-82 Plan; to reorganize the Tea Board; to start a Fishing Corporation; to establish a Central Freights Office to rationalization freight practices; to start a National Food Production Corporation with participation of private sector, cooperatives and small planters; to establish an Ethanol Corporation (which will also be

recommended to the government by the Lonrho Berenger said); to decentralize Port-Louis; to better utilize the national territory; to deal severely with corruption; etc.

It is unrealistic to think that all of this could be done if banks, insurances and the sugar plants were nationalized. Berenger suggested that at least one or two sugar plants could be purchased by the State, to establish socialist management models of efficiency, "but they would not be turned into State enterprises, the objective being to provide them with management autonomy."

Berenger also announced that the next MMM Governmental Program will define in detail the policies that the party will adopt toward women, and the educational system. Further, the "Island Council" type which will be created at Rodrigues will also be described therein. The MMM will discuss in the next few days whether this "Island Council" will dispose of an inclusive aid budget or not, to be used as the Rodriguense people see fit.

9627

CSO: 4400

PSM DESIGNATES ITS FIRST TWELVE 'ALLIANCE' CANDIDATES

Port Louis THE NATION in French 29 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] The MMM and PSM held another work meeting last evening, to form a merger of the two parties. An official communique on this subject will be released today.

The MMM and the PSM have met three times, so far, to finalize the terms of an electoral agreement. An alliance has already been accepted in principle, and it is believed that the two parties are working on the list of candidates for the upcoming elections. The PSM could get 15 seats, including two in Port-Louis, in the first and second precincts. As to Harish Boodhoo, he will run in the 13th precinct (Riviere des Anguilles Souillac). Jayen Cuttaree, who had been designated by the MMM Central Committee to be candidate in this precinct, will move to the Stanley-Rosehill precinct, replacing Vijay Venkatasamy.

We have learned that the PSM has already prepared an unofficial list of 11 candidates, on the basis of the agreement with the MMM. They are: Harish Boodhoo (Riviere des Anguilles/Souillac); Rohit Beedaysee (Vacoas/Floreal); Radha Gungoo-singh (Rose-Belle/Vieux Grand Port); Nunkeshwar Deerpalsingh (Savanne/Riviere Noire); Jocelyn Seenyen (Beau Bassin/Petite Riviere); Yousouf Maudarbacus (La Caverne Phoenix); K. Ruhee (Curepipe/Midlands); Karl Hoffman (Grande Riviere Nord Ouest/Port-Louis Ouest); B. Pillay (Port Louis Sud/Port-Louis Central); Melle U. D. Tapessur (Belle Rose/Quatre-Bornes); and B. Pursuramen (Grande Baie/Poudre d'Or).

9627

CSO: 4400

UNEMPLOYMENT CONTINUES TO GROW

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 19 Dec 80 pp 1-7

[Text] In August, there were 33,500 registered unemployed workers; but only 15 percent of them had graduated from high school.

The dissatisfaction index (unemployment + inflation) is 30 percent which, according to the JEC [Joint Economic Committee] "represents a high level."

The last available figures indicate that 33,200 unemployed workers are registered in Mauritius; of which 56 percent are illiterate and 29 percent did not manage to obtain a secondary school degree. The highest ratio of unemployment is currently centered in the Plaines Wilhems and North regions. This is revealed in the latest issue of the PROSI [Public Relations Office of the Sugar Industry] monthly bulletin, essentially devoted to employment problems in Mauritius.

The 33,200 unemployed workers of record last August were, according to F. Rey, the MEF director [Mauritian Employers Federation], divided among: 11,400 new job seekers and youths; close to 6,000 agricultural workers and 3,300 laborers; 2,100 tailors; 1,242 masons, 859 drivers and 1,000 electricians, carpenters, cabinet makers, furniture makers, etc hit by the building-trade layoffs.

A study of the educational level of the unemployed indicates that only 15 percent of them are educated; the others have either not reached the SC [Schooling Certificate] or are illiterate. Included in these 15 percent, there are 334 unemployed graduates (118 sociology, 87 arts and humanities, and 65 science graduates). However, F. Rey points out, close to 80 percent of the unemployed graduates have degrees from Indian universities, where frequently a Senior Grade III degree is the only requirement imposed on students.

As to the others, who have received an academic education but failed the Senior tests, they constitute 29 percent of the unemployed and are, according to Rey, "the least likely to find employment, as they will not accept manual labor and yet are not qualified for white collar jobs."

The Dissatisfaction Index

In another article on the same subject, Maurice Patureau, Joint Economic Committee (JEC) coordinator, recalls that the "people's frustration is measured by adding the unemployment figure to the one of inflation. If today's unemployment

level is 10 percent and inflation's, 20 percent, the dissatisfaction index is thus 30 percent; which seems quite high, particularly if one remembers that it was only 15.4 percent in 1977. However, the index had reached 38.7 percent in 1974 (before the economic boom).

How to correct this situation? The institutions of the private sector offer the same answers to the same questions: "A will to act must exist and the majority of the people must clearly accept the prime role of free enterprise in a true mixed economy, so as to create a climate of confidence favorable to investments and to the creation of enterprises" answered Patureau. He added "Doctrinaire choices, which are frequently extremist, only lead to economic and social chaos; Jamaica's example reminds us of this."

For his part, F. Rey of the MEF estimates that "the package deal offered to investors should be completely revised and presented with plenty of publicity in Mauritius and abroad." Further, the government and the Opposition "should reach an understanding on the means for revitalizing the economy."

9627

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

SATCAM COMMENTS--"The PSM will be swallowed up by MMM," said Sir Satcam, when questioned about the possibility. "One is free to ally oneself with anybody, in this country. If they feel that they share a common ideology and that they will be able to work together, they can unite. But in this case I do not feel that one can speak of an alliance. The PSM will be devoured by the MMM. That would probably be a good thing for us.... It would be more sensible to speak of a merger than alliance." [Text] [Port Louis THE NATION in French 29 Dec 80 p 1] 9627

CSO: 4400

CC MEMBER INSTALLED AS TRANSPORTATION OFFICIAL

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Jan 81 p 3

[Text] At a ceremony headed by Minister of Ports and Land Transport Alcantara Santos, Jose Correia Ganancio, member of the Central Committee of the FRELIMO Party, was installed in the post of national director of highway transportation yesterday. The ceremony, which was attended by other national directors and workers of the ministry, represented a landmark in the consolidation of the new central office of the state apparatus created in the middle of last year.

Speaking on the occasion, the Minister of Ports and Land Transport explained to the workers the task of the national director of highway transportation, stressing the fact that a member of the Central Committee of the FRELIMO Party was appointed to the post, which shows the importance of this sector in the present phase of our country's development.

According to Minister Alcantara Santos, the National Board of Highway Transportation, as an instrument of the state apparatus for leading the economy of the sector, is committed to organizing and consolidating that sector with a view to ensuring its control.

The highway transportation sector plans an important role in all sectors of activity, and the state controls only about 20 percent of the whole at this time.

The National Board of Highway Transportation covers not only passenger transportation in general, but also freight transportation and technical assistance.

11634

CSO: 4401

OFFICIAL ANALYZES YOUTH ORGANIZATION'S FAILINGS

[Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Jan 81 p 3]

[Speech by Central Committee Secretary for Party Ideological Work Jorge Rebelo: "We Must Learn the Lessons From the Present Situation in Order To Be Able To Advance With Sure Step Because the Mozambique Youth Organization Is Still Not an Organization for All Our Youth"]

[Text] In opening the Sixth Session of the National Coordinating Council of OJM [Mozambique Youth Organization], Central Committee Secretary for Party Ideological Work Jorge Rebelo delivered an important address in which he emphasized the fact that this Democratic Mass Organization is not attaining the objectives for which it was created. Below we reproduce the complete text of that speech which contained some guidelines charted by Jorge Rebelo, particularly the participation of young people in the accomplishment of PEC/81 [1981 Central State Plan].

Dear Comrades and Friends,

1. Today we begin the Sixth Session of the National Coordinating Council of the OJM.

What is the objective of this session?

(a) To review the activities carried out since the Fifth Session which was held in Lichinga precisely a year ago.

(b) The study, discussion, and approval of the OJM activities program for 1981.

We think that this is the right moment for getting together to think about the current situation of Mozambican youth in general and of the OJM in particular, as well as the prospects of that evolution.

2. What should be the point of departure for our collective thinking? Our youth's analysis of the situation and the guidelines it contains, we believe, must revolve around the speech delivered by His Excellency the Chairman of the FRELIMO Party Samora Moises Machel during the First Mozambican Youth Conference held in Maputo on 29 November 1977.

In that speech, the party chairman clearly explained the role of the OJM as a Democratic Mass Organization and he concretely spelled out the seven central tasks of the OJM, to wit:

A. Domestically

First Task

To continue the establishment of the OJM among the youth masses and to create OJM units where they do not yet exist as well as to provide dynamic impetus for and consolidate the existing units.

Second Task

In conjunction with other youth organizations, study and implement a concrete active solidarity plan for the struggle of the young people and the nations of southern Africa against colonialism, racism, and "apartheid."

We think that one of the central tasks of this sixth session above all on the level of study groups must be the following:

The study of concrete forms of implementing these guidelines and

in case they are not being implemented, to determine the causes of this failure to comply.

3. We at any rate want to use this opportunity to pass on to you the concerns of the party top leadership regarding the current situation of our youth in general and of OJM in particular.

We find that:

There is a great degree of demobilization among our youth, especially in the cities;

The majority of our youth is not organized;

Many youngsters display a total lack of interest in the nation's life.

Now, we ask ourselves this: Why is this happening? What are the causes of that situation? Why do we not take action on that?

4. There can only be one answer to that: The cause resides in us since we have the task of enlightening, mobilizing, and organizing the young people, since we must win the young people over to the cause of the revolution. There are various structures that share responsibility toward the young people. But among all of them, the OJM stands out by far because of the character of its primary mission.

Now, what is happening to the OJM?

5. The OJM was officially created on 29 November 1977. But our young people began to be active in that organization starting in April 1977, in view of the establishment of its provisional secretariat, which was charged with preparing the First Conference of Mozambican Youth. At the time of its official establishment on 29 November 1977, the OJM had the support of vast sectors of our youth. Throughout the entire country, young people, especially in the cities, prepared the First Youth Conference with joy and enthusiasm. Throughout the country, the establishment of the OJM constituted grounds for happiness among all young people.

Today, after a little more than 3 years, the situation has changed--unfortunately for the worse.

What do the young people think about the OJM today?

Most of the young people in the country are absolutely indifferent toward the OJM and its initiatives. That means that the OJM does not have any foothold among the younger generation.

We are left with two minorities--one which, in spite of everything, continues to support the OJM and the other one which views the OJM with hostility.

In summary, the OJM does not exist as a Democratic Organization for all our patriotic youth throughout the country. Today, the OJM confines itself to being an organization of a minority of the Mozambican younger generation.

Why did we get to this point? How did we get into this situation? This is another of the points that deserves our attention during this session.

6. But we would like right now to point up some of the causes of this situation.

1. First of all, the OJM officials simply do not realize what a Democratic Mass Organization is. The OJM officials, especially on the highest levels, conceive the OJM as a mini-party for young people, with the requirements, the discipline, and the rigor of the FRELIMO Party. They thus try mechanically to copy the structures and work methods of the party and to impose them upon the young people. That is wrong.

2. Second--and this is the central issue--certain OJM officials have the wrong work style, a work style which does not tally with the principles of a Marxist-Leninist party or with the principles of a Democratic Mass Organization. Thus:

They work incorrectly with their closest collaborators as well as with the activists in the base structures of the OJM.

They display arrogance and exaggerated formalism; they behave like bigshots. They are excessively formal and they have a rather twisted concept of discipline which in practice leads to a servile atmosphere and to fear.

They are imbued with a Know-it-all spirit. They do not know how to listen to the opinions of the other young people. Their contacts with other members of the OJM

essentially boil down to just issuing orders. They do not properly stimulate and develop the proposals and suggestions made by the OJM base structures.

They work incorrectly with the young people in general.

(a) Lack of experience in grappling with youth problems. Frequently, meetings with young people are oriented deficiently and lead to the demobilization of the young people. During many meetings, OJM officials confine themselves to talking at length about what youth should be like and they come out with destructive criticism of the young people present. There is no concern with listening to the young people with stimulating the young people to present their problems, their doubts, and difficulties. In certain cases, some OJM officials have become sadly known for the fact that, during the meetings they run, they ridicule, antagonize, and even threaten the young people. Now, this is in flagrant contradiction to the guideline given by our president as contained in his speech to the First Youth Conference. And I quote:

"The Mozambican youth, who is a member of OJM, does not have a sectarian spirit; on the contrary, he is always ready to help and to enlighten the other youngsters; he is always open to their opinions, to their ideas, and to their suggestions. For that he has to be humble, plain, and modest."

(b) OJM officials do much work behind their desks and little work out in the field, among the masses. Very often they leave their offices to go abroad but they visit and work only rarely in the places where our young people live and work, in other words, in the communal villages, the factories, the cooperatives, the schools, and the residential districts. This is why the vast majority of the OJM officials is not sensitive to the problems of the young people.

This all means that our youth does not view the OJM as its organization. Over these past 3 years, the OJM has not been what the young people had hoped it would turn into--in other words, an organization capable of helping them solve the specific day-to-day problems, capable of aiding them in overcoming their own difficulties during the current phase of our revolutionary process.

Thus we have a OJM which is divorced from youth and from youth reality:

(a) A OJM which is not able to come up with a correct analysis of our youth's situation or an analysis in class terms, a OJM which talks to us about the younger generation as an abstract entity and which plans its operations in an abstract manner, without taking into account our concrete reality in terms of young workers, young students, youngsters in the Defense and Security Forces, and young people who neither work, nor study.

(b) A OJM which is not able to keep up with, understand, and respond to the phenomena which especially affect our youth, in particular:

Lack of discipline and disorganization in our schools;

The organization of youngsters who flunk out in the middle of the year;

The organization of youngsters who neither work nor study due to lack of spaces in schools;

The organization of youngsters who leave the country to go to other foreign countries and who then come back.

(c) A OJM which is unable to complete a series of initiatives which it had launched itself, such as the implementation and dynamic development of the structures of the OJM in the schools and the OJM membership recruiting drive.

This does not mean that the OJM is the only outfit responsible for this situation. We are aware that, in many cases, the OJM did not get the kind of support which it had requested of other agencies. But OJM must bear an important share of the responsibility for this situation and this is due to the mistakes in its operations, an incorrect operating procedure. We must be aware that, if we do not change our work style and our attitude toward the young people, any and all support from other agencies to the OJM will do little good.

Comrades and friends,

Our youth is generous and committed. During the armed national liberation struggle, it was the young people who manned the guerilla units of the FRELIMO, who defeated the Portuguese colonial army. It was the youngsters who denounced and neutralized those who, in the liberated areas, wanted to revive the feudal, backward, and reactionary values of the old society.

When the country was again attacked by the illegal and racist regime of Ian Smith, after we had achieved independence, the young people enlisted en masse in the ranks of the army to wipe out this new aggression. The response of the young students to the appeal issued by His Excellency the President of the People's Republic of Mozambique on 8 March 1977 was general and enthusiastic when he urged them to become involved in education and in the FPLM [Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique], which our party had defined as the primary missions.

During the recent general population census, it was the exemplary spirit of sacrifice and hard work demonstrated by the young people, especially the students, that contributed greatly to the success of that drive which was so vital to the country.

These are only some examples which show us the commitment and the revolutionary spirit of our youth. The problem right now resides in its leadership and organization. We do not want a paternalist or repressive leadership; we want a leadership that will know how to concern itself with the preoccupations and legitimate worries of our young people.

We are going through a crucial moment in the life of the OJM. It is absolutely necessary for us to analyze this moment, to learn the proper lessons from it so that we may advance rapidly and on the right track. This session must produce concrete proposals concerning the improvement of our work style so that we may make progress in the correction of our mistakes and inadequacies. We must also submit specific proposals as to the way in which other agencies must support the OJM in the accomplishment of its tasks.

We already have some specific guidelines here:

1. In the process of drafting the 1981 activity program on all levels, the OJM will have to use the 1981 PEC as its basis.

Young people organized by the OJM must, through their actions, contribute to the accomplishment and attainment of the 1981 PEC objectives.

2. In each province it will be necessary to select two schools (one primary school and one secondary school), one factory, one production cooperative, one communal village, and one residential district where OJM model units must be created and operated. These units are going to have to be guided directly by the members of the National Coordinating Council and the Provincial Secretariat of the OJM. In the city of Maputo it will be necessary to pick not only the places which will remain under the direct control of the OJM City Secretariat but also other facilities that will remain under the direct control of the members of the OJM National Secretariat and their collaborators. In this way we will be able to make sure that there will always be permanent contact between the OJM officials and the daily problems of our youth.

In conclusion, we want to greet all participants in this Sixth Session of the OJM National Coordinating Council and we want to wish them every success in the work they are starting. The struggle continues!

5058

CSO: 4401

NACALA PORT TO HAVE DIRECT INTERCONTINENTAL LINKS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Jan 81 pp 1-2

[Excerpt] A new container service is to be initiated this year between the ports of eastern Africa to the north of the Chinde River and northern European ports. Nacala, the third largest port of our country, will be included in this service. This information obtained by our reporters from trade director of the National Directorate of Ports and Railroads of Mozambique (DNPCFM), Joao Vieira, indicates another step in the development of ports which are a basic sector not only of the economy of our country, but also of southern Africa.

According to Joao Vieira, that port in Namputa Province, which until now received or sent out containerized merchandise through an intermediate port--Durban, South Africa--will be linked directly to other continents. As a matter of fact, until now the large ships specialized in transporting containers with a capacity for 2,400 of them, unloaded or loaded the containers on coastal ships with which they made contacts in ports of South Africa. Therefore, in the future transatlantic container ships will come directly to Nacala without having to transfer in intermediate ports.

This is very advantageous for containerized freight between this part of Africa and northern Europe since it will no longer be handled four times--loading at the port of origin, loading and unloading at the transfer point and, finally, unloading at the port of destination--and will be handled only twice--at the points of origin and destination. Another great advantage comes from the fact that this freight will not have to pay the higher rates of coastal ships as compared with those of large ships especially built for this purpose and known as compartmented container ships.

According to the same source, our country was contacted by the East Africa Conference Lines (EACL)--one of the three international institutions into which the majority of African ports are organized--about this new service. During this contact, our port authorities were informed that the ports of East Africa that form the EACL to begin with would operate with conventional ships and, after a certain time, with compartmented container ships with their own equipment to handle containerized cargo.

The EACL expressed hope that in the near future, the traffic would be handled by equipment already existing in the ports; this would free the ships from the need to have this equipment.

Joao Vieira reported that identical improvements are also envisaged for the port of Maputo. However, the new container service which will benefit Nacala does not affect the port of Maputo because it belongs to another port institution, the South and East Africa Conference Line, although the redistribution of Mozambican ports by these international institutions is under study.

At present, the port of Maputo handles containers of "roll on-roll off" regular lines and on conventional ships. "This means," said Joao Vieira, "that to develop as an ocean port and not as a transfer port for ports with equipment for handling containerized freight, Maputo must acquire its own equipment to work with specialized ships."

Nacala will have many advantages in the complex of EACL ports which will be included in this new service. Among these ports are Mombaca, Dar-es-salaam, Port Luis, Seychelles and Porto Victoria. "In any of these ports," said the trade director of the DNPCFM, "there is no other specialized terminal except Nacala which already has a container terminal, although not fully equipped, but which already handles close to 6,000 containers per year."

11634

CSO: 4401

MOZAMBIQUE

FAMILY-OWNED AGRICULTURAL SECTOR NOT INFORMED OF OPPORTUNITIES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Jan 81 p 3

[Text] Fruit production by the family-owned sector has not been totally utilized by the Agroindustrial Enterprise of Maputo. From what we were able to learn, except for the large producers who represent a minority, most of the population is not sufficiently informed about the objectives of marketing their fruit. The fruit is left to rot in the orchards or used to make home beverages.

"We are now at the end of the mango season and I have not as yet been contacted by anyone. As you can see I have many mango trees in my orchard and what my children do not manage to eat I sell to my neighbors," said Felismina Timane, who lives in the Machava neighborhood in Greater Maputo. This situation prevails not only in the Machava neighborhood that we visited, but also in Matola, Benfica and Bairro 25 de Junho, where there is an abundance of bananas.

The lack of information in the family-owned agricultural sector contributes to the fact that their deliveries do not cover the needs of the industrial sector, in spite of the efforts made to facilitate transportation for the flow of production. Therefore, for the time being, this initiative is isolated and does not bring about the intended objectives.

Although we do not have the figures, it is known that the deliveries made to date do not satisfy the needs of the national industry. This keeps the processing enterprises from increasing their production. As we have pointed out in our previous issues, marketing of the fruit produced by the family-owned sector is intended for the factories of canned fruit and sweets made of mangos, papayas and bananas.

11634
CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

BRITISH CORN DONATION--The British Government will offer Mozambique a gift of 7,000 tons of corn, estimated at about \$2 million, it was announced during the visit of Foreign Affairs Minister Joaquim Chissano to that country. The corn is to arrive in Mozambique in April and the earnings derived from its sale will be invested in development projects in the country. With this gift, food assistance by Great Britain to Mozambique will come to 54,500 tons since 1977. (AIM [MOZAMBIQUE INFORMATION AGENCY]). [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Jan 81 p 1] 5058

PRIVATE PORTUGUESE COMPANY CONTRACTED--Last weekend, the Mozambican government signed an agreement calling for bilateral cooperation between the two parties with SISMET, a private Portuguese enterprise involved in information systems organization work. According to a source in MOTECHNICA, the agreement among other things calls for the dispatch to Mozambique of 200 Portuguese technicians specializing in the most varied sectors of this activity, such as engineers, instructors, doctors, and economists. The agreement was signed for the Mozambican side by Henry de Almeida Matos, MOTECHNICA director, while Antonio Dray, SISMET manager, signed for that company. The signing of this agreement was preceded by a protocol signed last year by both parties, establishing a method of studying the mechanisms necessary for the establishment of cooperation between Mozambique and that enterprise (AIM [MOZAMBIQUE INFORMATION AGENCY]). [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Jan 81 p 1] 5058

EDUCATIONAL COOPERATION WITH GDR--To establish contacts with our Ministry of Education and Culture so as to define the mechanisms which will lead to the implementation of agreements signed by the governments of Mozambique and the GDR last year, Helmut Gallitz, representative of the Ministry of Education of that European socialist country, arrived in Maputo yesterday. The need to immediately apply the agreements signed by Presidents Samora Machel and Erich Honecker as a result of the recent visit by the Mozambican Chief of State to the GDR will be one of the matters considered during the meetings between representatives of our Ministry of Education and Culture and Helmut Gallitz, a spokesman of that ministry said yesterday. The German visitor was received at Mavalane Airport by two representatives of the Ministry of Education and Culture, who said that the visit of Helmut Gallitz to our country marks an important step in implementing the education and cultural agreements recently signed between the Mozambican and GDR governments. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Jan 81 p 1] 11634

PROPOSED FUND FOR NAMIBIAN INDEPENDENCE EXPLAINED

LD141348 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Excerpts] As you may have heard in the news, the meeting of nonaligned nations' foreign ministers has been recently concluded in New Delhi, India. During this meeting Nigeria proposed a motion that a special fund be set up in aid of Namibian independence. In today's commentary (Ateya Inga) takes a look at this proposal by Nigeria for the Namibia Aid Fund.

Nigeria's proposal for a special fund by the group of nonaligned countries to help the independence struggle in Namibia is the latest [word indistinct] to her solid commitment to the total liberation of the African continent from domination and oppression. In fact, in the early seventies Nigeria established the Southern African Relief Fund which contributed immensely to the liberation of Mozambique, Angola and, more recently, Zimbabwe. Only 2 weeks ago, President Shehu Shagari used the occasion of the visit to Nigeria by the leader of the Southwest Africa People's Organization, SWAPO, to reiterate the federal government's support for the liberation of Namibia from the clutches of apartheid South Africa. To prove to the world that Nigeria was not merely paying lip service to the liquidation of apartheid, Professor Ishaya Audu announced the country's preparedness to make an initial contribution of 660,000 naira to the fund. Increased aid to Namibian freedom fighters has become necessary following the collapse of last month's Geneva Conference brought about by the intransigence of the South Africa regime. As the United Nations secretary general observed, the outcome of that conference must give rise to the most serious international concern.

In this circumstances it is only logical to conclude that South Africa is not interested in dialogues. The answer to the Namibian question, therefore, can be better found through intensified armed struggle. The OAU understands this, which is why it has pledged to step up its moral, material, financial and diplomatic aid to the Southwest Africa People's Organization. The special assistance fund recommended to the nonaligned countries by Nigeria will not only substantially increase the financial aid available to (?SWAPO) to execute independence but will also give the organization a wider range of diplomatic support. We in Africa and the Third World have reached a pitch where we must go beyond mere demands and (?pressures) to deal a final blow to oppression of all kinds. This is why the nonaligned countries should use the special Namibia Aid Fund recommended by Nigeria as a vehicle to accelerate the demise of apartheid.

CSO: 4420

COMMENTARY URGES END TO MUGABE, NKOMO STRIFE

AB160837 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The circumstances of Zimbabwe's independence created peculiar teething problems. The most critical among these is the integration of units of the erstwhile freedom fighters and forces of the preceding illegal regime into the new Zimbabwe army. So far 12 national army battalions have been formed but a lot more remains to be done as about 20,000 former nationalists are yet to be absorbed. This problem has been further complicated by the sharp political conflict which flared up recently between Mr Mugabe and Mr Nkomo following the cabinet reshuffle by the prime minister.

The situation in Zimbabwe is disheartening not only to Africans but people and nations the world over who one way or the other contributed to majority rule in that country. The whole affair is sad because the bloody incidents that are threatening the stability of Zimbabwe involve the two parties in the former patriotic front alliance, an alliance that fought a decade of bitter war and went through 14 weeks of tough negotiations in London to restore legality and win independence for their country.

Zimbabwe's well-wishers had expected that having jointly secured freedom for their nation the Zimbabwe African National Union led by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe and Mr Joshua Nkomo's Patriotic Front Party would cooperate in the task of national reconciliation and integration. This expectation was given strength with Mugabe's invitation to Nkomo's party to form a government of national unity.

But since independence last April, supporters of the two Zimbabwean leaders have engaged themselves in occasional clashes. In the current confrontation which began a week ago at least 55 persons have been killed. Life in Bulawayo, the country's second largest city, has been paralyzed. Schools have been closed down while most of the residents have fled. Normal train and air services have also been disrupted. The peace which majority rule promised to bring to the people of Zimbabwe is unwillingly being allowed to slip away.

The cynical predictions of the enemies of Africa have unfortunately been right. More importantly the civil disturbances leave Zimbabwe very vulnerable to external aggressors. Only a few days ago the Zimbabwean foreign minister accused apartheid South Africa of training 8,000 ex-rebel troops in preparation for an

invasion of his country. The current factional fighting in Bulawayo and other towns provides an excellent opportunity for the South Africans to carry out their plot.

There is no doubt that Prime Minister Mugabe is capable of leading Zimbabwe to economic, political and multiracial prosperity. His performance since last April proves this. For instance, his cautious approach to the sensitive issue of land allocation has countered white fears of his satisfying the hopes of the blacks. But he needs cooperation and goodwill from everybody to be able to build a virile and united nation.

The liberation of Zimbabwe from illegal racist domination was considered a crucial stage in the war to free the whole of southern Africa from the forces of oppression. A stable and peaceful Zimbabwe will facilitate Namibia's independence struggle from under the might of apartheid in South Africa. This is why the OAU as a body and individual African countries close to Zimbabwe must intervene in the deteriorating relations between Mr Mugabe and Mr Nkomo. If the situation is not checked quickly the fighting in Bulawayo may grow to wider proportions.

In the circumstance it is not only the young nation's stability and hard-won independence that will be undermined but also the effort to liberate the rest of southern Africa.

CSO: 4420

OPPOSITION LEADER DENOUNCES NPN-PRP 'AGREEMENT'

AB150858 Paris AFP in English 0819 GMT 15 Feb 81

[Text] Lagos, 15 Feb (AFP)--The leader of a dissident wing of the People's Redemption Party (PRP), Kano state governor Abubakar Rimi, has denounced a reported impending agreement between the mainstream PRP and the ruling National Party of Nigeria (NPN).

Mr Rimi, national secretary of the PRP-Eagle faction, told a news conference in Lagos yesterday that Nigeria was heading very fast to a calamitous precipice.

Drawing a parallel with the political situation in the country in the mid-1960's, before the 30-month civil war, the Kano governor accused President Shehu Shagari's NPN of following the line of the Then-ruling Northern People's Congress (NPC), which he said was the forerunner of the national party.

In the first (republic), politicians belonging to the Northern People's Congress were violating the constitution at any time, doing things against the constitution, he charged.

The same people are now in the NPN. The situation has not changed in the political orientation.

Mr Rimi, who was expelled from the PRP with Kaduna state governor Balarabe Musa, said that the Redemption Party intended to sign an agreement with the NPN at the end of the month to replace a failing working arrangement in the national legislature between the NPN and the Nigerian People's Party (NPP), led by former President Nnamdi Azikiwe.

The NPN has the largest number of seats in the two houses of the national legislature, but has relied on the NPP since the return to civilian rule in October 1979 to provide it with a voting majority.

The Kano governor also attacked the Federal Electoral Commission (FEDECO), which originally registered Nigeria's five political parties but has rejected the claim to official existence by the PRP-Eagle. He said the NPN was obliged to violate the constitution through the use of FEDECO.

The commission's refusal to acknowledge PRP-Eagle, which claims the support of the majority of PRP members in the senate and house of representatives, as indirectly responsible for a current political crisis surrounding the revenue allocation bill.

In oil-rich Nigeria, a federation of 19 states of which only three are oil-production, revenue distribution is a long-standing cause of friction.

This year's revenue allocation bill was hotly debated in the assembly at the beginning of the month, and ultimately sent to a special all-party committee to be hammered out. The 24-man committee split 13-11 in favour of the bill, but only after the mainstream PRP member on the committee voted with the government.

CSO: 4420

GOVERNORS ACCUSED OF ATTEMPTING TO DESTABILIZE COUNTRY

AB161236 Paris AFP in English 1222 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Text] Lagos, 16 Feb (AFP)--The leader of the opposition People's Redemption Party (PRP) has alleged that certain state governors are training guerrillas to destabilize the country, Nigerian newspapers reported here today.

Malam Aminu Kano told journalists from the newspapers here yesterday that the state governors were training the guerrillas on the federal governments experimental farms, while passing them off as farmers and labourers.

The guerrillas were being trained to destroy the second republic and launch urban guerrilla warfare throughout the country, he added.

The December religious riots in the northern town of Kano were part of a plot to subvert the federal government, he said.

Mr Malam Aminu said he had documents to support his claims but he added that he would only release them when his party asked him to do so.

The PRP leader also said that the assistant inspector-general of police, Sunday Adewusi, had already made an official declaration of such a plan during evidence at a Kano tribunal of inquiry.

The PRP leader meanwhile refuted an allegation that his party was prepared to strike an accord with President Shehu Shagari's party, the National Party of Nigeria (NPN).

The PRP would never enter into any accord with any political party in the country, as it wanted to be able to criticise any party any time it stepped out of line, he told the journalists.

Malam Aminu Kano's PRP is recognised by FEDECO, the Federal Electoral Commission, unlike a breakaway PRP, which has Governor Abubakar Rimi of Kano state and Governor Balarabe Musa of Kaduna state, as its leading members.

CSO: 4420

OYO STATE DEMOLISHES HOUSES BUILT BY FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Reasons Explained

AB190856 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] The Oyo state government says it is responsible for last week's demolition of the buildings being constructed in Oyo town under the federal government's housing program. The commissioner for land and housing, Mr Olalere Adebayo, told newsmen in Ibadon yesterday that the demolition was carried out because the Federal Ministry of Housing and Environment violated the land use act by building houses on land not allocated to it. The ministry also ignored a series of requests made to it to quit the site. Furthermore, the ministry refused to submit the building plans to the town planning authority for approval before construction.

Reacting to Mr Adebayo's statement, the minister of housing and environment, Dr Wahab Dosunmu, stated that the land had been allocated to the federal government. He said that only 12 days ago, he held a meeting with the Oyo state governor on the issue and arrived at a solution. The action of the state government, he said, was contrary to that decision.

Commentary Criticizes Oyo State

AB191055 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] It was on 9 June last year that the federal housing scheme was officially launched by the president in Yola, capital of Gongola state. Subsequently, the minister of housing and environment, assisted by some state functionaries, launched the scheme in different parts of the federation. By now, many local government headquarters have been covered under the scheme. The foundation stone of the housing program was laid in Oyo town recently.

But on Friday last week, there were reports from Oyo that some people had gone to the site of the housing project under the cover of darkness to demolish 18 buildings which were nearing completion. The people, said to be numbering about 30, had overpowered the night guards on the site and with heavy equipment like bulldozers and (?low loaders) pulled down the buildings. The action immediately led to all kinds of speculations. There were those who said that some families claiming ownership of the land were likely to be behind the demolition exercise. It was,

however, argued that this could not have been the case since the land use law empowers the state [words indistinct]. Some of those who spoke about the incident came up with the idea that the destruction of the federal housing units in Oyo town was politically motivated.

The Oyo state commissioner for land and housing has now said that the state government authorized the demolition of the buildings. According to him, the action was taken because the land on which the housing project was being carried out was not allocated to the federal government. The same commissioner had addressed the press on the issue a few days before the houses were demolished. On its own part, the federal Ministry of Housing and Environment said that the land was duly allocated to it. It also revealed that the matter had been ironed out with the Oyo state governor. Whatever the true position may be, the action of the Oyo state government has raised more issues than meets the eye. In the first place, it is difficult to understand why a constituted authority like the Oyo state government should hide under the cover of darkness to carry out any measure if such was proper. Also, it is doubtful if every available avenue for thrashing out differences between the two governments had been exhausted. At least many people would have preferred that the Oyo state government took the matter to court if dialogue between it and the federal government failed to resolve the issue.

A much wider implication is the fact that the houses demolished were part of efforts meant to provide decent living accommodation for the people of Oyo town. This is a type of scheme on which the state government itself has invested a vast sum of money. In the words of our forefathers, when elephants fight, it is the grass that suffers. In this case, the Oyo people would be the losers if the state and federal governments could not pursue a more logical way of resolving their differences over land allocation for housing projects in the town. By destroying the houses, the Oyo state government is not only wasting the taxpayers' money but it is also denying the very people whose welfare it claims to be looking after some benefit of decent accommodation. One sincerely hopes that our leaders will allow reason to prevail in their pursuit of political glory. This will ensure that such an incident does not occur again in any part of the country.

PIRATES ATTACK VESSELS WAITING FOR BERTH

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 29 Jan 81 p 16

[Text]

THE country's high seas are seriously being threatened by pirates who have continued to attack homebound cargo vessels waiting to berth.

A New Nigerian investigation at the weekend revealed that the attacks have become so rampant and vicious that shipping companies, fearing huge insurance claims, have threatened to increase their freight rates.

The latest of such attacks was carried out at the weekend on MV ULANGA, a German vessel, and valuable goods, such as motor spareparts, tinned food, electronic equipment and motor tyres were looted.

The pirates, it was learnt, use flying boats and are armed with pistols and other dangerous weapons.

Numbering about 30 last weekend, the pirates arrived on board the MV ULANGA and locked up all members of the ship's crew in a cabin before carrying out their operation.

After a successful operation they left in their boat for an unknown destination with the looted goods.

A senior member of the ship's crew later told New Nigerian that sea piracy had become excessive and that pirates attack waiting vessels even in broad daylight.

Both the Minister of Transport, Alhaji Umaru Dikko and the Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport, Malam Garba Wushishi, were not available to comment on the issue last weekend.

However, Press Secretary to Malam Garba, Mr. Simon, confirmed the story.

He said the ministry had requested the naval patrol unit of the Navy to help contain the activities of the pirates.

According to the press secretary, the whole situation was now under the supervision of the naval patrol unit.

At the office of Insurance Trade Group, an official told New Nigerian that reports of pirates' activities reaching his office had increased in the past one month, adding that shipping companies were threatening to increase their freight rates.

It was not immediately known if any arrests had been made because police at Alagbon Close were keeping sealed lips.

CSO: 5200

BRIEFS

INFANTRY DIVISION TO ENUGU--The headquarters of the 4th infantry division of the Nigerian army is to move from Lagos to Enugu, Anambra state. The general officer commanding the division, Brigadier A. O. Aduloju, gave this information today when he paid a courtesy call on the state governor, Chief Jim Nwobodo. He said that the movement was part of the reorganization program being embarked upon by the army. Brigadier Aduloju appealed to the governor for assistance in areas of accommodation for officers and men of the division. The governor told Brigadier Aduloju that the army-civilian relationship has always been cordial in the state. [Text] [AB172138 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 17 Feb 81]

COMMANDER: ABSTAIN FROM POLITICS--The general officer commanding the 2d infantry division, Brig Mohamed Buhari, has again advised soldiers to abstain from partisan politics. He told troops at Auchi and Agenebode in the course of his tour of these places to resist any attempt that could create unrest in the country. Brigadier Buhari said that their assignment was to defend the integrity of the nation. He therefore called for discipline, loyalty and dedication to duty. The general also told the soldiers that efforts were being made to improve their welfare. [Text] [AB190935 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 19 Feb 81]

ADDITIONAL NAVY PATROL VESSELS--Measures are being taken to insure effective patrol of the country's territorial waters. To this effect, three more vessels will be purchased for the navy. The chairman of the defense committee in the house of representatives, Mr (John Laving), who disclosed this, added that more aircraft would be acquired to strengthen military operations. [Text] [AB140943 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 14 Feb 81]

OFFICERS, SOLDIERS WARNED--Lagos, 13 Feb (AFP)--Officers and soldiers of the 2d division of Nigeria's army infantry were warned against any involvement in partisan politics. This was reported on Friday by the independent newspaper THE NATIONAL CONCORD. According to the paper, the warning was made by the commander of the division, General Buhari, in a speech which he gave before his men in Ibadan, 200 kilometers north of the federal capital of Lagos. General Buhari urged the officers and soldiers to be loyal to the Nigerian federal government and to the nation, whatever their political opinion. It is recalled that Nigeria has experienced several coups. Meanwhile, a press release from the Ministry of Defense in Lagos has called on members of the public not to panic when seeing soldiers at the various key installations of the country. According to the press release, this presence is part of the soldiers routine activities which they engage in periodically in order to ensure their combat readiness. [Text] [AB131532 Paris AFP in French 1441 GMT 13 Feb 81]

PRP CONDEMNATION--The People's Redemption Party [PRP] of Nigeria has expressed concern over the presence of French troops in Africa. A resolution passed at the First National Directorate Meeting of the party in Lagos also condemned Libya's hasty political moves in Chad. It further called for the simultaneous withdrawal of French troops in Gabon, Central African Republic, and the Libyan troops from Chad. [Text] [AB161208 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 16 Feb 81]

CSO: 4400

LARGE-SCALE RESIGNATION OF PDS MEMBERS

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 20 Jan 80 p 5

[Article by Cheikh Diakhate]

[Text] According to party officials, some 318 registered militants have resigned from the Senegalese Democratic Party (PDS) in protest against Mr Abdoulaye Wade's "irresponsible" behavior following President Senghor's retirement from government affairs and in view of the constitutional accession of Mr Abdou Diouf to the presidency.

Repudiating their former leader for his "startling statements" and his "calls for sedition and violence," these militants, who have joined the Socialist Party (PS), are really dealing a severe blow to Mr Wade, who was called all sorts of names during a large meeting held on Sunday, 11 January, in the Mbambara District in the presence of the Kaolack PS Political Secretariat for Communal Coordination, which was led by its general secretary, Representative Diene Bacar Gueye, in the name of the Regional Union. Some people may recall the recent publication in LE SOLEIL of a list of resigning PDS members led by Mr Momar Diallo, an official of that party at the Kaolack level, and stating their support for President Abdou Diouf.

It will certainly be the concern of their former general secretary to judge the lessons and consequences of this, based on the respect which every good Senegalese owes to our country's republican institutions, which make us proud. "The decision which we have made, with complete free will, lucidity and political courage, actually reflects our deep desire for democracy, in which connection we have received the assurance of the new president of the republic that it will be reinforced and strengthened."

This is more or less what was said by the former leader of PDS Youth in its announcement. Describing President Abdou Diouf as "a man who has proved himself," Mr Oumar Kounta added that "Mr Wade has tried to undermine the foundations of our constitution, from which the PDS derives its legitimacy. The leader of the PDS," he continued, "is a distraught man whose unrestrained ambition for power cannot be concealed."

Blood Bath

In the case of Mr Ibra Sokhna, whose reputation as a stubborn opponent of the Socialist Party since 1948 is well established, it took Mr Wade's "serious statements" calling for a blood bath for him to choose a radical change.

Mr Mbaye Ba maintained that Mr Wade has made a dangerous mistake and added "that he alone will have to take responsibility for this serious political error."

The former leader of PDS drivers, Mr Thiam, was in turn alarmed over Mr Wade's call for violence in December, urging the National Army to seize power. The National Army has other tasks and missions and its loyalty is an example in Africa as well as worldwide. Mrs Domy Diop, a former women's leader, promised Socialist Party officials that she alone would dismantle the PDS in Kaolack. Finally, Mr Moustapha Sall, assistant general secretary of the Kaolack Federation and a member of the PDS Political Bureau, condemned the content of Mr Wade's statement calling for an overthrow of the government.

In fact, he believes that Senegal has other pressing demands. "We have urgent development tasks," he explained, "and we are ready to do our part. We have never supported and will never support violence in any form or for any reason and we will lend our support to those whose first concern is the unity and well-being of the Senegalese nation."

In this connection, Mr Moustapha Sall considers the statement made by the president of the republic, Mr Abdou Diouf, following his inauguration to be "wise, responsible and courageous," because it calls for everyone to unite around basic principles to form a strong nation and to assure the development of our country.

Platform and Doctrine

The Socialist Party, through its officials, in this instance Mr Omar Ndao, Mr Abdoulaye Diack and Mr Diene Bacar Gueye, made appropriate replies to the public statements made by the resigning PDS members. If Mr Ndao confined himself to simply presenting the credentials of the Communal Coordination Secretariat and to explaining the operation of the basic structures, Mr Abdoulaye Diack spoke at length about the platform, doctrine and model society which the Socialist Party advocates for the Senegalese people, a majority of whom have accepted its choices. Without equivocation or ambiguity, the statements made during this meeting were clear and, in his opinion, express a responsible position.

Finally, Mr Diack, who said that President Abdou Diouf was determined to improve the achievements of Senegalese democracy, pointed out that "we must all work for the total construction of our proposed society."

In closing the meeting, Representative Diene Bacar Gueye noted that PDS militants changed parties because of their indignation, stating that Mr Wade will not be heard, much less followed along the dangerous path which he has tried to take. He assured those who had just joined the PS that they will be welcomed with open arms. The proof is that all former PDS officials will fill corresponding positions in the PS and will attend the respective official meetings.

He recalled in closing that the Socialist Party will continue to be loyal to its choices, aimed at full development of the Senegalese people. Following these various speeches, Mr Moustapha Sall presented the cards of the resigning militants to PS officials, further proof that their decision is sincere.

PROGRESS IN FACE OF SEVERE ECONOMIC PROBLEMS NOTED

Brussels REMARQUES ARABO-AFRICAINES in French Dec 80-Jan 81 p 57

[Article by Moustar Kebe: "The Senegalese Miracle"]

[Text] Some of our adversaries have even expressed satisfaction that a newspaper with socialist sympathies attacked Senegal at the very time that Comrade Leopold Sedar Senghor was presiding over the socialist conference on Mediterranean cultures. Drawing the conclusion that ties had been broken between Senegalese and French socialists is a step which was blithely taken by some. Thus special orders were placed in Paris to obtain the 9 September edition of LE MATIN and to assure its widest possible distribution in Senegal.

This is because our adversaries, once again, have understood nothing. First of all, it is apparent from a careful reading of Mrs Isabelle Graviere's article that despite some unwarranted statements, it is less an attack on Senegal than a warning to our European economic partners, urging them to have more understanding of our problems and to be more supportive of us. When LE MATIN wrote that the reduction or abandonment of certain Senegalese projects mean that many lost orders for French companies, it could not better express the community of interests and common destiny of peoples linked by nearly 500 years of history. Nor have our adversaries understood that the originality of our democratic socialist choice even disturbs some of our socialist friends who cannot forgive us for wanting to "think for ourselves."

But the outstanding fact is certainly that LE MATIN's assessment of the Senegalese economy is clearly less severe than the observations made by the Senegalese chief of state at the opening of the session of the Economic and Social Council, or by the prime minister before the National Assembly or even by the minister of state for finance and economy to the executive staff of the Nation and Development Club.

In truthful language, these three individuals in turn said that Senegal is going through the most serious crisis in its history and that circumstances require the mobilization of all energies. These remarks were supported by precise figures.

It is also an established fact that the figures used in Senegal and abroad to describe our problems are the very ones provided by the Senegalese Government's official agencies. Shouldn't this effort at intellectual honesty, which is rather rare nowadays, at least be hailed?

But intellectual honesty also requires not forgetting that Senegal is a developing country of 200,000 square kilometers with 6 million inhabitants, that it is a country which does not produce oil, that it is located in the Sahel, which has experienced 10 years of drought in 20 years, and that its oil bill has risen from 5 billion in 1973 to 50 billion in 1980.

In view of such harsh realities, it should no longer be a question of determining whether Senegal is on the edge or at the bottom of an abyss, but by what miracle it has been able to stand firm until now. It is really a miracle that a country as unfavored by nature and economic circumstances as Senegal tripled its per capita income in 20 years and has assured its workers of an interoccupational minimum guaranteed wage placing it in third position in sub-Saharan Africa, after Gabon and the Ivory Coast.

Shouldn't it also be pointed out that the number of wage earners has risen from 60,000 in 1963 to 180,000 in 1980, that there are now 15 times as many people with high school educations and that SICAP [Societe Immobiliere du Cap-Voit: Cap-Voit Real Estate Company] and OHLM [Office of Moderate-Rent Housing] built 20,000 dwellings during the same period?

As long as the so-called "specialists on African affairs" in Parisian editorial offices are satisfied with gossip hastily fabricated in Dakar cafes, they will totally bypass the real Senegalese problems, which today are: the struggle against desertification, the struggle against the deterioration of trade conditions and the struggle for a new world cultural and economic order.

11915

CSO: 4400

PROMOTIONS, AWARDS, APPOINTMENTS ANNOUNCED

London WEST AFRICA in English 2 Feb 81 p 252

[Text]

The following promotions, appointments and awards were included in the New Year's Honours List:

The Order of The Rokel (Civil Division):

To be Commanders of the Order of the Rokel (CR): Bishop Augustus Azzouni; In recognition of 30 years devoted service in the work of the Catholic Church in the Northern Province. Benoni Moses Strasser-King; In recognition of over 34 years meritorious service in the Sierra Leone Civil Service particularly in the Ministry of Finance. Pierre Perkin Cann Boston; In recognition of 14 years faithful and loyal service in the legal profession.

To be Officers of the Order of the Rokel (OR): Oredola Cordelia Fewry; In recognition of 27 years faithful service particularly in the field of education. Reginald Eleady-Cole; In recognition of 18 years dedicated and meritorious service in the medical profession. Joseph Gemavel; In recognition of 26 years of dedicated service in the field of engineering. Jamil Sahid Mohamed; In recognition of his valuable services to the state

particularly in the field of commerce. Eric Bockari Musa; In recognition of 34 years loyal and faithful service in the Sierra Leone Police Force.

To be Members of the Order of the Rokel (MR): Victoria Christiana Modupe Bishop; In recognition of 18 years outstanding service in the field of catering particularly as Manageress of Paramount and Cape Sierra Hotels. Edmond Aboud; In recognition of his faithful service to the state particularly in the field of commerce. Alhaji Sheikh Gibril Jusu; In recognition of 30 years distinguished service in the field of religion. Ralph Augustus Woode; In recognition of 35 years faithful, loyal and meritorious service in the Judiciary. Ralph Myers; In recognition of many years of dedicated service in the field of sports. Herbert Archer Morgan; In recognition of 46 years meritorious public service. Samuel Fortunatus Bradford Campbell; In recognition of 22 years of dedicated service as Principal of the Blind School. Ethel Matilda Ashwoode; In recognition of 40 years distinguished service in the field of commerce. Elizabeth Essie Curney-Barnes; In recognition of her long and outstanding

record of public service particularly in the field of midwifery. Abdul Assad; In recognition of his faithful service to the state particularly in the field of commerce in the Moyamba District. Ada Frances Mayfield Bailor; In recognition of 21 years faithful and loyal service in the field of education. Paramount Chief Michael Kenawa Jigba; In recognition of over 19 years of peaceful Chiefdom Administration in the Tikonko Chiefdom. Bo District, Southern Province. Paramount Chief Bai Fonthe Gbangba II; In recognition of over 22 years of peaceful administration in the Buya Romende Chiefdom, Port Loko District, Northern Province. Paramount Chief Momoh Kanneh; In recognition of over 21 years of loyal service in Chiefdom Administration in the Baoma Koya Chiefdom, Kenema District, Eastern Province. Omolayo Regina Sarah Scott; In recognition of 32 years loyal and faithful service in the Sierra Leone Police Force.

To be a Member of the Order of the Rokel (MR) (Military Division): Ethel Denis Mbayo; In recognition of 27 years devoted service in the teaching profession particularly as Headteacher of the Services Children's School.

SIERRA LEONE

BRIEFS

EMBASSY CLOSURE--Sierra Leone has also made formal representations to the government of Cuba to close down its Diplomatic Mission in Havana, as a cost cutting exercise. The Cuban Ambassador in Sierra Leone, Mr. Alphonso Herrera has said that discussions are still going on, and that Cuba will do everything possible to keep the embassy open. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 2 Feb 81 p 253]

JAPANESE RICE AGREEMENT--Sierra Leone and Japan have signed another agreement for the supply of 2,000 tons of rice in a free grant basis. The rice, which is valued at about 230,000 Japanese Yen, will be the second consignment under the free grant basis. Some 2,711 tons were supplied in November 1979. In February this year the two governments signed an agreement for the supply of 20,000 tons of rice to Sierra Leone, on a deferred payment basis for thirty years, including an initial grace period of ten years. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 2 Feb 81 p 253]

CSO: 4420

SOMALI FRONT COMMENTS ON SIAD BARRE'S AMNESTY CALL

LD181738 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Our Radio Kulmis reporter in Dusa Mareb has reported that the General Aynanshe unit of the Somali Salvation Front [SSF] forces and the puppet soldiers of Afweyneh's [Siad Barre's] 4th battalion stationed in Mudugh and Galgudud have been involved in clashes. Our reporter says that the fighting which broke out in Ghelinsko and its suburbs is still continuing. The fighting, in which we trust the SSF will have the upper hand, has not ended and we shall let you know of developments in our programs later this week.

The Radio Kulmis reporter also reports that several of Afweyneh's army officers have fled from the battlefields and their whereabouts are still unknown. But our reporter believes that these officers will either join the SSF or go back to their relatives. Our reporter adds that many soldiers from the fourth battalion have rebelled which has in turn caused the terrorist regime to arrest many soldiers, including officers. Our reporter finally said that the people in the area have vowed to fully support or join or secretly work with the SSF.

Mogadishu: On 15 of this month, the hyena of Garba Harre [Siad Barre] made an amnesty call to all Somali exiles who had fled his misrule. He said that these people will be pardoned of all crimes committed and can therefore freely return to the country. In a speech on 14 February, he said these people should return to the country and take part in building the country and enjoy what the people inside the country are enjoying. Foreign media reporters have however asked what made these people flee the country and what has forced Afweyneh to make this call. It is known that he has made this amnesty call on several occasions and the few who believed this were immediately put in prison by Afweyneh.

Siad Barre's appeal to Somali exiles--we know that there are many Somalis who went abroad to work when the policy at home became unbearable--is not to Somalis abroad but concerns the current struggles which are threatening his position. We know that the call was made to the struggling people. [Words indistinct] everyone knows the country is very short of manpower, which is to say that it needs the Somalis working abroad. The grave economic and administrative problems are the result of the exodus. At any rate, such a state of affairs does not require an amnesty but the final overthrow of Siad Barre.

This is not Siad Barre's first amnesty offer. He has made six. You will recall that when the SSF was formed he made a similar offer to Somali exiles. He made

another after liquidating the 19 heroic army officer who tried to overthrow him and restore the country's independence. He made it after realizing that the SSF was strong and becoming a force stronger than his own. In spite of this, he decided in his 1979 amnesty offer, which was printed in one of his many decrees, to shortlist the individuals he had pardoned. This evoked opposition among his colleagues, which continued for 2 years, ending only when he released thieves, murderers and petty criminals, leaving the intelligent individuals and intellectuals languishing in his jails.

Being such a low-powered man, Siad Barre should not be trusted. We are in the 20th century, when some nations have even reached Mars, which is hundreds of million of miles farther than the moon--while he goes on and on about an amnesty and about who should be killed or jailed. Are not the inmates of his jails being prevented from participating in all this scientific development.

Finally, I leave you with this question: Is it for the bloodthirsty Siad Barre to pardon people, or is it the right of the Somali people to pardon him? That is all until we meet again.

CSO: 4407

FINANCE MINISTER DISCUSSES WORLD ECONOMY, PLIGHT OF POOR

Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 20 Dec 80, p 18

[Interview with Tanzania Finance Minister by Ulfat Farid: "The Man Who Speaks in the Name of the Poors of the World; Kuwaiti Activity in Africa Achieved Positive Results; Coordination of Financial and Natural Resources Eliminate Poverty; Industrial Nations Oppose Making Major Changes in the International Monetary Fund Procedures" in Kuwait, date not given]

[Text] Mr Amir Jamal, Finance Minister of Tanzania, is an eloquent man whose manner of speaking is very interesting. He has drawn my attention twice: the first time was during the meetings of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) when he led a strong campaign based on reason and logic. Mr Amir Jamal was the star of the 35th session of the General Assembly of the IMF and the World Bank. This man was assertive in his response to the industrial nations and other nations opposing many of the major issues, the most important of which was the Palestinian issue. When he was subjected to a great deal of harrassment and objections from the member states, his response was to call for a discussion of the Palestinian issue. He argued that the matter would not take too much time from the international meetings to the extent that it would threaten the interests of the member states and the agenda. The procedures committee of the Fund and the Bank is responsible for finding a solution to this issue which affects the interests of a number of important members of the Arab states. He left no opportunity for the opposing nations to reject the inclusion of this issue in the agenda, aborting their claim that a discussion of this issue was a waste of time.

The second time, the minister attracted my attention and everyone's attention was his method of dealing with the press. He considers them as partners in bearing the responsibility for creating a generation who are aware of the world's problems and who seek the most effective way to fight the poverty which affects three-quarters of the world's population. The minister considers the press and media as one of the most important weapons for fighting backwardness, poverty, ignorance, and disease. The minister emphasizes that the journalist has the ability to convert the people's capabilities to constructive energy.

He insists on using the term "they are partners in our responsibility" to combat world economic, social, and political problems. As I was listening to him with rapt attention, he discussed problems that affect the human race.

The Spokesman of the Poor of the World

The minister defined these problems using serious terms, such as, hunger and limited resources. These phrases have an echo and an effect on everybody. Who among us does not feel or is not affected by these problems. If an individual has great material wealth while his country remains poor, he feels a sense of instability due to the poverty of his native land. If an individual is poor in a rich country, he may menace its peace and social security. The minister speaks in behalf of the poor, whether individuals or nations. Undoubtedly his method is distinguished.

Although I interviewed him in Kuwait and not Washington, his comments were about Washington meetings and the struggle between the poor and rich nations. The interview is a documentary of the stands he took during the meetings of the International Monetary Fund in Washington. The minister was articulate in his economic logic; he assured, "The current economic crisis the world is experiencing will prod some nations to act foolishly. This may shake the sense of international cooperation which has been achieved to some extent."

The minister commented on the world economic situations which have worsened by saying that behind this deterioration there is a struggle between the poor developing nations and backwardness. The poor nations want to double their developmental plans in order to fight backwardness and double their income. This encourages these countries to borrow funds and become involved in irrational actions through the desperate need to execute their economic plans. Nations are like individuals who when suffering from hunger, act to overcome it. They seek a way out of the crisis, and find themselves in a worse situation. I advocate that the industrial nations double their aid to the developing poor nations, and not ignore the deprived of the world's population.

World Economy and Monetary Fund

[Question] What about the meetings of the IMF?

[Answer] The minister answered after rapt contemplation saying, "The meetings were very successful. For the first time since it joined the Fund this year China attended the meetings. China represents a large population group and a huge economy."

[Question] What about the world economy?

[Answer] The world economy has weakened during the last year. The developing countries which import oil are threatened with price increases as a result of the rise of world inflation. The traditional and consumption markets are shrinking to the extent that an economic depression and monetary collapse are threatening, especially in the industrial nations. This will force the developing nations to postpone making changes in their international policies in order to adapt to the new external circumstances.

The Energy Problem and the Developing Nations

I ask a question about the energy problem.

He answered, "The World Bank will finance energy projects in the poor nations. This was an initiative of Robert McNamara, Chairman of the Board of the Bank. There

is a committee of the World Bank which includes the industrial nations and Third World countries. The goals of that committee are to help the poor nations. However, the committee's top priority goal is to insure the implementation of organizational regulations and the payment of financial contributions by the industrialized and oil exporting countries. These projects require an increase in the financial aid allocated in the Bank's budget to continue its assistance to the developing nations.

Inflation...Inflation...

In response to a question about inflation, he said, "It is a ghost in pursuit of the world. Lifting the restrictions on financial and monetary policies will lead to inflationary results which will have negative consequences and may exist for many years in some countries." He added, "There is an agreement between the finance ministers that it is a pressing priority to keep fighting inflation."

A Committee To Study the Status of the Palestine Liberation Organization

The Tanzanian Minister's comment on the status of the Palestine Liberation Organization is as follows. "The role of the Arab nations was positive. They succeeded unanimously to put an end to many obstacles. The Arab nations reached an agreement to establish a committee of nine nations to study the legality of the decisions which prevented the Organization from getting an observer seat in the annual meetings. This committee is chaired by Mr Robert D Muldoon, prime minister of New Zealand. The committee will submit its recommendations to the Executive council."

The Industrial Nations Resist the Change

[Question] Did the industrial nations agree to change their economic path in regard to the lending rules established by the IMF?

[Answer] The Tanzanian minister replied, "Yes. The major industrial nations agreed to maintain the status quo on the need to preserve the nature of the International Monetary Fund and its function without any change. This point of view became apparent after the meeting of the ministers of finance and the governors of the Central Banks of the major industrial nations which constitute the group of ten. There was an agreement on the necessity of granting loans and prolonging the payment schedule. My opinion in regard to these loans, and the conditions offered by the Fund and the Bank is that they are severe and do not allow enough time for repayment. The conditions imposed by the Bank on the member states are unjust."

The Tanzanian minister exclaims: "What do they want the developing nations to do?"!

Do they want us to give up our basic needs of food and health care? We are poor nations and have essential obligations to meet. I do not know why a large nation such as Japan opposes a request from the developing nations to the Bank to modify its conditions for obtaining loans. The big industrial nations led by Japan do not offer or even contribute but very little to these aids.

The Role of Kuwait in Africa

[Question] What about the role of Kuwait in Africa?

[Answer] Kuwait is known for its quiet diplomacy, and its neutrality. The policy followed by Kuwait is characterized by reason whether it is related to world political situations or investment planning. Certainly Kuwait gained the admiration of other countries with its unique and distinctive experiment. The Kuwaiti diplomatic move in Africa won the friendship and respect of those nations. Kuwait even has a number of African friends among those nations who have suffered a great deal from economic and political pressures. Therefore, Kuwait turns to the Arab states to invest its wealth based on the assumption that they are all governed by similar circumstances. If the Arab resources and the natural resources in Africa were coordinated, poverty would disappear from the developing African and Arab countries. However, are the industrial nations able to let this opportunity pass without stirring up diversionary factors to disrupt the ideas and coordination among these nations.

[Question] Does Africa support Arab stands?

[Answer] Yes, certainly the African nations constitute a strong rejection front against Israel and anything threatening the interests of the Arab nations. We consider the Arab countries as natural extension of Africa, having similar customs, traditions and experiences.

If their economic conditions differ, we acknowledge that they aid the African and developing nations with as much help as possible after meeting their own national obligations. Those Arab nations have suffered as much as we did.

I left Mr Amir Jamal, the Tanzanian Finance Minister, the man who defined the aspects of poverty and how this ghost threatens the industrial nations and not merely the developing ones. I kept saying to myself, does the Tanzanian Finance Minister subscribe to these ideas and concepts because he is the finance minister of Tanzania, the closest African country to the Arab nations, or because he bears the name: Amir Jamal the true Arabic name which carries the imprint of the Arab heritage on the African history? What motivated him? Is it based upon his affection for the Arabs or rather his feelings for the dreadful financial and economic situation of the world?

9607

CSO: 4402

OBOTE PRESS CONFERENCE ON INTERNAL SECURITY

LD13' 306 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1924 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] Good evening, listeners. This afternoon his excellency the president of the Republic of Uganda, Dr Apollo Milton Obote, met the press at State House, Entebbe, in order to give the true picture of the recent events in Uganda. And this is what followed:

[Begin recording] I have called this press conference in order to give the country, that is Uganda, [words indistinct] the true picture of the recent events. I will take the opportunity to reaffirm Ugandan Government policy for reconciliation, peace and stability and my government's total dedication to deploy all resources for the recovery of our economy.

Now, last week, the government received reports to the effect that lawless elements and saboteurs in our society were planning to destabilize the country. Measures were taken to secure important installations. At the same time the police requested the assistance of the army in carrying out large-scale searches in and around Kampala, and those searches revealed the existence of the said lawless elements and saboteurs. The searches further revealed that the said lawless elements or saboteurs did actually exist and were in possession of a fairly large stock of arms and ammunition of various types and as well as long distance communications equipment.

The government does not believe that these arms and equipment were infiltrated into the country since the elections. We don't believe that. The arms and equipment must have come into the country over a period. This is because of the quantities involved. When the searches were mounted and arms and equipment began to be discovered, the lawless elements and saboteurs knew that the security forces were on their trail. They became desperate and sought to act before they could be completely disabled and neutralized.

It has been reported abroad by some of you and others that these elements and saboteurs did attack military installations and police stations in and around Kampala as well as elsewhere. The fact of the matter is that an attempt was made by these elements and saboteurs to attack the Kabamba Military Training School in the district of Mubende. The aim was to acquire arms. But the attackers were repulsed and did not take with them a single gun. That was on Friday, 6 February 1981. There is no other military installation which has been attacked. I repeat: There is no other military installation which has been attacked.

It has also been reported abroad that the group calling itself the Uganda Freedom Movement [UFM] has claimed responsibility for the attacks on several police stations, police posts and Luzira Prison. It is true that three police stations--three police stations--in and around Kampala were attacked in the early hours of 9 February. It is also true that five isolated police posts, not stations, police posts, one in Kabarole District and four in Mubende District, were attacked on various days between 6 and 9 February.

It is not true that large stocks of arms were acquired by the attackers in these police posts or police stations. The Ugandan police, as it is known, is not an armed police force. Even during the recent general elections the majority of the police force, who were deployed throughout Uganda, were unarmed. There are no large stocks of arms in any police post or any police station anywhere in Uganda except for the isolated police posts, which normally when fully established, have a maximum of 15 officers and men. None of the police stations in Kampala was overrun by the attackers. Now all the isolated police posts attacked were below their established strength of 15 each.

It appears clear to the government that the attacks on the police stations were meant to frustrate the full implementation of government policy to entrust the police alone with the role of maintaining internal security. Yet it appears clear to the government that the further aim was to demoralize the police who had started to take over their duties with enthusiasm and dedication after many years of neglect and subordination. This was an attack, I would say, on the security of every law-abiding Ugandan citizen.

And the same point can be seen very clearly in the attack mounted by these bandits on the Luzira Prison. Last month, on the recommendation of the committee for mercy, I released nearly 300 detainees from Luzira Prison. This you can check with the International Committee of the Red Cross.

This policy will continue. But those who attacked Luzira Prison as well as all lawless people in Uganda do know that among the detainees in Luzira Prison, there are persons who are alleged to have committed the most heinous crimes against the people of this country. Before the elections, the national consultative council of the Uganda National Liberation Front was debating a bill to set up special courts for the trial of persons now in Luzira--persons who are alleged to have committed serious crimes in this country. My government is still considering how best to deal with such cases: whether by special courts or through existing courts.

Now there are a number of things that can be seen clearly from this recent event. I believe--and I want to believe that the majority of Ugandans are with me--that the claim alleged to have been made by some Ugandans that they have made these attacks in order to restore democracy is bogus and that the same claim was meant to deceive the rest of the world. The people who made the claim have been reported to have said that they founded their organization more than a year ago. That is long before my government came into existence. Even if we were to take only 10 months to mean a year, it would mean that they started their organization about January or February 1980. My government was not in existence. I was not back from Tanzania. My brother Godfrey Binaisa had not yet announced that there would

be elections in Uganda, and when Mr Binaisa announced that elections would be held in Uganda in March of 1980, how come that these so-called lovers of democracy did not come out either to support him or to denounce him?

It was an empty claim, a bogus claim meant to deceive the world. These are fascists. These are agents of chaos. One does not restore democracy by unleashing on to the populace men from Luzira Prison who only yesterday were in the hierarchy or a monstrous, dictatorial and murderous regime. No movement which believes in democracy would go and attack several police stations and police posts, all of which symbolize a national image of the existence of law and order, particularly where arms are not to be obtained.

And yet they claim that their attack on unarmed police stations and police posts was the beginning of their struggle to restore democracy, to restore law and order by destroying the arms of the nation for the maintenance of law and order. If, therefore, the Uganda Freedom Movement exists, its recently alleged aim cannot be true. I say they are fascists. They proved it because they wanted to release persons now in Luzira Prison who are known to be supporters of a fascist regime. I say they are killers because they went to Luzira Prison to release persons who are known to have been killers of the people of Uganda for 8 years. I say they are anarchists because they went to attack police stations where they knew officers and men had no arms.

Ladies and gentlemen: In conclusion I want to reaffirm what I stated in Tororo on 5 January this year, namely, that my government shall be a humane and a constitutional government.

We will not accuse anybody on Radio Uganda or through other mass media for having committed this or that crime as Amin used to do. We shall leave the detection of crimes to the police and the resolving of any such cases to the courts. [End recording]

[Announcer] After that statement his excellency invited questions from the press.

[Begin recording] [Question] About the UFM, you seemed to indicated that you have doubts as to whether it exists. But who is behind these attacks?

[Answer] I have stated that in my last paragraph, that is for the police to tell the country and for the courts to decide.

[Question] (?But who is behind) them?

[Answer] That is for the police to tell the country and for the courts to decide.

[Question] Did these attackers in fact succeed in freeing anyone from Luzira Prison?

[Answer] Not one. Not even one gun was taken. (?There were only six injuries. No, not one.)

[Question] And were the reports that they held out for some time in Luzira until the security forces (?could react) correct?

[Answer] That is (?an) imagination of some pressmen. They never got into the compounds of Luzira Prison.

[Question] Can you give us an idea what the security situation is in the west of the country now? The UPM has made certain claims of controlling areas in the west. (?Here we are) in the dark about it as we can't get out there.

[Answer] They are controlling no area, either.

[Question] So the situation in the west of the country is quite stable and calm now?

[Answer] We are hunting. As I said, the police are hunting for the remnants who have run away, for their agents in other parts of the country and (?in and) around Kampala.

[Question] Do you have any idea of the size of the force which you estimate took part in these attacks in Kampala and other places?

[Answer] I haven't been given any size by the police. [passage indistinct]

[Question] (?The other day) President Nyerere said that he would like to get his troops out as quickly as possible after the Tanzanian-Ugandan forces defense agreement expires in June. Do you think the Ugandan forces will be ready by June to take over the security of Uganda?

[Answer] There are two matters here. One: Ugandan lawless elements are not ungrateful. First, for 8 and 1/2 years, it was impossible for them to overthrow a most brutal regime that existed in Uganda. Then with the help of Tanzania, that regime was overthrown. It was the same group that was jubilant.

Then they tried to (?loot) Uganda and things became difficult for them and some of them had to be overthrown. They decided to hate the Tanzanians. The so-called UPM now says part of their aim is to overthrow the Tanzanian soldiers, from Uganda. Now what does it mean? It means they want Amin back. They want the killings which obtained in Uganda from 1971 to the time of liberation in 1979 to come back.

The second position is this: If last week the Tanzanian troops were not Uganda, I think most of these people who have now been arrested would be dead. Ugandan soldiers had just returned to the barracks. They didn't want to return to do police work. Ugandan soldiers, some of whom fought in the liberation war, didn't want to fight another war. But they were restrained by the presence of the more experienced Tanzanian army.

I leave it to my own countrymen and women. If they want a difficult time, they will support these lawless elements. If they want stability, if they want rehabilitation, if they want peace, if they want prosperity, I call upon them not to support that (?person) but to report them immediately so that the security forces can deal with them and deal with them quickly. [end recording]

CSO: 4420

KAMPALA REPORTS OTAI SPEECH AT MILITARY SCHOOL CEREMONY

LD142128 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Text] Senior and junior NCO's of the UNLA [Uganda National Liberation Army], who have been attending a 3-month course at the military training school at Jinja have passed out.

The minister of state in the office of the vice-president and minister of defense, Mr Otai, represented the Ministry of Defense at the ceremony. He was received at the school by Col Maluru, chief of operations and training, and Maj (Lawrence), commandant of the military school.

In his speech the minister stressed that liberation means freedom from oppression and injustice and that the officers of the UNLA shoulder a heavy burden in ensuring the joy and fruits of the liberation for every Ugandan. It is your duty, he declared, to go and see the liberation you helped to bring about and to avoid making a mockery of the national struggle which has been sealed in blood.

Referring to the recent security disturbance in the country by the enemies of peace, the minister told the NCO's that when they are called upon to perform a constabulary role they should exercise maximum discipline and apply [words indistinct]. He said that constabulary role involved reasoned and careful use of military [word indistinct] and national development, including field action. He told the officers that both the army and civilians are faced with a serious economic problem the country is passing through now. He said that military training schools and barracks lack things like soap, decent food, cars and drinks. The civilian population, he said, is also faced with these shortages.

He said Dr Obote's government is aware of this problem and is committed to finding a permanent solution to it. The minister said that because of this problem from which all sections of our society are suffering, soldiers should exercise maximum discipline when deployed at road blocks or in such operations. He said that no soldier should take any private property of any person in this country. Do not be tempted to take even a cigarette from anyone, he said. He told the soldiers that people whom they defend are their brothers, sisters, parents and friends, and it is through the contributions of the civilians that the country is able to maintain security forces.

The minister urged officers to be exemplary in all their deeds and help Ugandans to ensure that the realization of their liberation was the permanent (?burial) of fascism in Uganda.

The ceremony was attended by the mayor of Jinja, Mr (Lubandi); the district commissioner of Jinja, Mr (Kivu Mbazira); the commanding officer [words indistinct], Jinja, Maj (Ishuza); Lt-Col (Ogwansi), commanding officer, Ikje, Jinja barracks; Lt (Lamiti) of general headquarters. After the passing-out ceremony, a reception was held for the minister at the officers' mess.

BRIEFS

WARNING ON ILLEGAL ARMS--The commanding officer of the 15th battalion, Lt Col (Bazilio) Okello, has strongly condemned the illegal importation of arms by some groups of people in Uganda. The commanding officer, who was addressing a public rally at (Bunga), near Kampala, called on the people to report saboteurs who were still holding dangerous weapons to the police. Lt Col (Bazilio) Okello told the people of the area to unite and cooperate with the government in its endeavor to rebuild and rehabilitate the nation. He stressed that it is not advisable for some Ugandans to go back in the bush to fight the present government elected by the people. The commanding officer appealed to people who had run away from their homes to go back. The assistant district commissioner, Kampala, Mr (George Mandra), thanked the commanding officer for his fatherly advice and called on the people in the area to follow the advice given to them. The assistant DC also asked the UPC youth wing and chiefs in the area to cooperate with each other in the implementation of government policies instead of quarrelling among themselves. He also called on the general public in Kampala district to rally behind the government and abide by its policies. [Text] [LD131902 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 13 Feb 81]

CSO: 4420

MNANGAGWA: EX-GUERRILLAS TO BE DISARMED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Feb 81 p 1

[Text] Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office, Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa yesterday announced a nation-wide disarmament of about 22 000 former guerillas following violent revolts last week which, he said, left 167 dead.

Mr Mnangagwa who heads the Military Joint High Command, told a Press conference all ZIPRA and ZANLA guerillas not yet integrated into Zimbabwe's National Army will be ordered to lay down their weapons, Ziana reports.

The exercise started at the weekend at National Army barracks and Bulawayo's Entumbane.

The Minister also announced the appointment of four disciplinary commissions to deal with rebel guerillas and warned that tough action "including dismissal and imprisonment" would be meted out to those who try to hide weapons.

Some guerillas at Entumbane, scene of the most violent clashes which he said left more than 150 dead, though the figure "keeps on changing," were still armed and were hiding weapons in caches in defiance of Government orders, he said.

"Let me make it clear that the strongest possible action, including dismissal and imprisonment, will be taken against those trying to hide and conceal weapons," said Mr Mnangagwa.

The text of Mr Mnangagwa's statement was:

Starting with the factional disturbances that broke out in 1-2 Battalion at Ntabazinduna on February 9, and which later spread to 4-1 Battalion, at Connemara, and to 1-3 Battalion, at Glenville Camp, the Joint High Command took immediate action to contain the situation within these three battalions.

Unfortunately, despite the action taken to mount roadblocks and to undertake active patrolling to return those elements who had left their camps, trouble spread to Entumbane in what must be regarded as a concerted pattern.

At the same time, reports were received of unauthorised moves of armoured personnel carriers and other vehicles from a temporary camp at Essexvale, which were heading for Bulawayo, and reports that similar moves from the Gwai River Mine camp, near the Victoria Falls road, were underway.

The Joint High Command took immediate measures to fly in army and air force reinforcements from other parts of the country and to deploy certain armoured units on the routes that could be taken into Bulawayo by those reported to be leaving Essexvale and later the Gwai River Mine camp.

In the event, this prompt deployment enabled the lawful forces of Government to destroy three armoured personnel carriers, a command vehicle and a staff car advancing from Essexvale.

This success effectively removed the threat and surviving vehicles quickly returned to their camp at Essexvale, where they are now in the process of being handed over to the safekeeping of the lawful forces of Government in Bulawayo, before being transferred to the Zimbabwe Armoured Regiment in Salisbury.

Later reports were received that a heavily armed column was advancing on Bulawayo from the Gwai River Mine, with the apparent aim of reinforcing the ZIPRA factions who were by then engaged in fighting against a company of the lawful army and a relief armoured column at Entumbane, which had been sent in support of this company.

Apart from flying in additional troops and extending the deployment of the lawful forces, the Joint High Command had previously authorised the forward deployment of reconnaissance and strike aircraft, with instructions that air strikes could be used if all other measures failed in restoring law and order.

Accordingly, when the Joint High Command had received confirmation of the move and by the armoured column from the Gwai River Mine it issued orders that should it persist in this illegal deployment, the column would be attacked by ground and air units.

These measures caused this column to withdraw and measures have been taken to ensure that those concerned realise the very serious consequences of any further action of this nature by those who have yet to be integrated into the Zimbabwe National Army.

With the success achieved by the armoured column that was sent in to Entumbane to relieve the company of 1-1 Battalion which had previously been under attack by ZIPRA forces, it was possible to bring the fighting in Entumbane to a halt and to complete the restoration of peaceful conditions in the three battalion camps.

This enabled the Joint High Command to issue instructions for the ZIPRA elements of 1-2 and 1-3 Battalions to be reformed and disarmed before being concentrated at Glenville camp and similarly for the ZANLA elements of 1-2 and 1-3 Battalions to be reformed and disarmed before being concentrated at Ntabazinduna.

Identity

Similarly, arrangements were made by the Joint High Command for the ZANLA elements of 4-1 Battalion to be disarmed and to reform at Connemara camp and for the ZIPRA elements of this battalion to be disarmed and reformed at the 5 Support Engineer Squadron camp at Redcliff and at the Zimbabwe Military Academy, as the preliminary to a move to another camp.

All these measures have been taken to permit disciplinary commissions appointed by the Joint High Command to establish the identity of those guilty of offences against military discipline and to find the ringleaders of those elements which took part in the factional fighting and to recommend what disciplinary action should be taken against them.

After these disciplinary commissions have completed their tasks--and these will be undertaken in addition to any public inquiry that may be instituted by Government--and after corrective measures are taken to re-establish discipline, these elements will be reformed into integrated battalions at sites which will be arranged for their reception.

At the same time, the Joint High Command has ordered the disarming of both the factions in Entumbane camps and has moved the ZANLA elements to Godhiwayo and the ZIPRA elements to Woolendale, as a preliminary to the restoration of discipline and the corrective measures that are necessary.

Again, they will be kept in these areas for as long as it is necessary for the disciplinary commissions to complete their work in establishing who was responsible for the breakdown in discipline that occurred at Entumbane and for corrective measures to be undertaken before they are reformed in new assembly points.

Four disciplinary commissions have been established, each formed of six senior officers, of which two each are from the former army, ZANLA and ZIPRA; that is, one commission for each of the three Zimbabwe National Army battalions concerned and one for the ex-Entumbane elements of ZANLA and ZIPRA.

Although the Joint High Command issued strict orders for the complete disarming of all the men involved before they were moved to their new areas, it has come to our notice that attempts are being made to conceal weapons in the personal belongings of those who have moved from the Entumbane camps.

There are also reports that some of these men may have misguidedly attempted to hide their weapons in caches.

The Joint High Command, in rejecting any excuses or arguments such as have been made against disarming, wishes to make it clear beyond any doubt that the strongest possible action involving dismissal and imprisonment will be taken against those who attempt to hide or conceal weapons in failing to comply with orders to disarm.

Further, that any civilian found assisting in the unauthorised concealment of weapons will be dealt with with the full force of the law.

This opportunity must be taken to express the appreciation of the sterling work and loyalty shown by the lawful forces of the Government in crushing the trouble that arose in the three battalions and at Entumbane.

MORE POWER FOR CHIEFS, REASSURANCE FOR MATEBELE BACKED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Feb 81 p 9

[Text] It was not in accordance with customary law for chiefs to be treated as equals in a tribal area, Senator Mark Partridge told the Senate.

The Senator was contributing to the committee stage debate on the Customary Law and Primary Courts Bill.

The Minister, said Mr Partridge, was, in introducing the Bill, "flying in the face of African customary law."

Senator Archie Wilson said there was a lack of confidence in the chiefs in certain areas of Zimbabwe. This, he said, was a result of "a campaign to undermine the authority of the chiefs to facilitate tactical advantage" during the war years.

He urged the Government to instil confidence in the chiefs by giving them more powers, rather than taking them away as the Bill would no doubt do.

In this Senator Wilson was joined by Senator Chief Msikavanhu who pleaded with the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Senator Simbi Mubako, to appoint chiefs as presiding officers.

Senator Terence Oatt said he was worried the courts envisaged under the Bill would be substitution of what have become known as kangaroo courts.

The only woman member to contribute, Senator Tsitsi Munyati, said the chiefs were finding it difficult to communicate with their people because "previous governments alienated them" from their subjects.

"The past regimes used them as tools. Now this is causing problems. We must find ways of making chiefs acceptable to the people even if it means asking some of the chiefs to stand back for the time being until confidence is restored," she said.

In reply, the Minister assured Senators that no one would be appointed because of his party political affiliation. Applicants would be chosen because of their suitability.

He denied the Bill was trying to abrogate African customary law.

There was no need for the white Senators to "pander to the chiefs," and in doing so they were misleading them about the effect of the Bill, said the Minister.

Before the Bill was referred to the Senate Legal Committee because of several minor amendments which were introduced by the Minister, Mr Mubako said his Ministry had received about 3 000 applications for appointment to the office of presiding officer at the village and communal courts.

"Quite a number are women. We do not distinguish between the sexes," he said.

Motion's Call To 'Reassure' Matabele

The Senate is to debate a motion urging the Government "to reassure the Matabele people that their ancient rights and privileges will be respected and protected."

At the start of business, Senator Mark Partridge, one of the principal spokesmen for the Rhodesian Front's 10 senators, gave notice that he will move this today.

It is contained in a call on the House to "affirm its support for constitutional Government and especially the endeavours to restore order and peace" and a call upon all Zimbabweans "to desist immediately from all acts of violence and lawlessness."

CSO: 4420

ZCTU TO HOLD FIRST CONGRESS 28 FEBRUARY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Feb 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions is to hold its first congress in Salisbury on February 28 with the aim of establishing one national centre.

This was announced yesterday by the publicity secretary of the organisation, Mr E. Soko, who said the congress would knock down criticisms by "our enemies" that ZCTU was Government-sponsored.

"Our congress will be a congress of the Zimbabwe workers where a dynamic leadership of the labour movement is going to be elected by the people," he said.

Mr Soko said all united trade unions were expected at the congress, to be attended by at least 16 union observers from abroad.

"This will be a congress where all our past differences in the labour movement in this country will be buried. We hope to come out with a united leadership which will work hard for the workers, irrespective of colour, race or creed."

Mr Soko strongly warned splinter unions to unite before the date of the congress or they "will find it very hard to operate afterwards. We will make sure there is no union which will operate outside the ZCTU. We cannot afford to have a divided labour movement in this country any more. Anybody who thinks he can continue to operate a union outside the ZCTU will get a rude shock."

Mr Soko said the agenda for the congress was already being drawn up.

He reiterated that trade unions must continue to operate freely and independently, without interference.

The ZCTU was formed last year at the instigation of the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, who wanted to see a united labour movement in Zimbabwe.

It was charged with the task of uniting all warring unions in the country which have been split mainly because of politics and personality clashes.

UN ASSISTANCE TO CENSUS WELCOMED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Feb 81 p 8

[Editorial]

[Text] A census in any country is a mammoth undertaking, and we welcome the news that the United Nations is to assist in the groundwork for the first one in Zimbabwe.

The last, 12 years ago, is so out of date because of the war, the shift of population, the influx of refugees and other factors, as to render meaningless any projections by economic planners and of the country's future path.

And that is the nub of the problem. Without a clear picture of how many people actually live in the country and where they live, any cohesive plan for future development is impossible.

The census will also show just how many children will have to be educated in the future, allowing plans for schooling to be formulated and many other projections to enable the Government to think ahead.

It will be an enormous task in the rural areas particularly for enumerators to arrive at a correct figure and will require the maximum co-operation of all to achieve a reasonably accurate assessment of not only a head-count but educational standards, birth-rate, percentages of young and old and migratory patterns.

The value of once again belonging to the rest of the world is emphasised by the willingness shown by the United Nations to help in this complicated exercise.

CSO: 4420

LONRHO PREPARES FOR ECONOMIC BOOM YEAR

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 12 Feb 81 p 1

[Article by Tim Chigodo]

[Text]

ONE of the country's highest multinationals, Lonrho, is poised for an economic boom this year.

The company, with vast business interests in Zimbabwe, has acquired controlling interest in a construction and civil engineering firm and has started work opening three new gold mines.

The new ventures are expected to cost several million dollars.

In an interview the chairman of Lonrho Zimbabwe, Mr Nic Kruger, said the group had bought majority shares in Construction Associates (Private) Limited.

"The acquisition complements Lonrho's construction interests in other African countries and fits in with its expansion plans in Zimbabwe."

According to Mr Kruger, the group has similar companies in Zambia and Swaziland. It is the first time the com-

pany has engaged in construction business in Zimbabwe.

Construction Associates was formerly owned by Mr K. A. Mills and other private shareholders. Under the new arrangement, Mr Kruger becomes chairman and Mr Mills will be retained as managing director.

Other Lonrho directors will be the organisation's chief executive in Zimbabwe, Mr John Price, and Lonrho Limited chief executive Mr R. W. "Tiny" Rowland. The new company will have its headquarters in Lonrho House, Salisbury.

Mr Kruger said the activities of Construction Associates will comprise both building and civil engineering projects covering the whole country. "It is the first time we are going into full-time construction business in this country."

The new association with the Lonrho group will give the new company access to resources which will enable it to expand and take full advantage of the improved opportunities now available to

the Zimbabwe construction industry, Mr Kruger said.

Already, the company is engaged in several projects throughout the country, the largest being the integrated development of Warren Park for the City of Salisbury costing about \$7m.

Construction of staff houses and the sinking of shafts to determine the mineral potential at the three new mines has started. The mines are Viceroy, on the Mtoke Road, Tiger Reef, near Que Que, and Legion south of Bulawayo.

Mr Kruger said it was difficult to give the exact figure involved in the projects as more investigation work is still in process.

The group has plans to build a five-star hotel in Salisbury and feasibility studies have already been conducted. A decision will be made after studying the survey report by the organisation's hotel experts who were in Zimbabwe recently.

Lonrho has a number of top class hotels in London and African States.

ADVANTAGES TO BE GAINED FROM LOME DISCUSSED

Example of Benefits Cited

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 12 Feb 81 p 10

[Text]

DUTY-FREE admission into the European Economic Community is but one advantage of Zimbabwe's membership of Lome, said the Ministry of Commerce and Industry Undersecretary (Overseas trade), Mr E. G. Bailey, at a Lome seminar last week.

Citing examples of benefits, he mentioned assistance from the European Investment Bank, technical and financial help for trade promotion and use of the Centre for Industrial Development, and to show what was to be gained from duty free entry, Mr Bailey gave examples of specific goods.

"We are duty free and the examples that follow are for imports into the EEC from non-preferential sources.

"On chrome-tanned bovine leather the duty rate is seven percent ad valorem. Whilst on footwear with leather uppers it is 8 percent.

"In the clothing field a duty free rate of 17 percent is applicable to a wide range of articles, including knitted or crocheted undergarments, men's and boys' outer garments and women's, girls' and infants' outer garments.

"On domestic copperware and other articles, such as copper plaques, the duty is 6.7 percent, whilst on furniture it is 8.1 percent."

Although perhaps of less direct interest to you, the duty on unmanufactured virginia and burley tobacco is a substantial 35 percent whilst on ferro-chrome, it is 8 percent and on steel bars, rods and angles, between 5 and 7 percent.

"As one of the ACP countries with a more advanced secondary industry sector, Zimbabwe is well placed to take advantage of Lome membership, which allows our industrial products duty free entry into the European Economic Community."

On the Centre for Industrial Development he said, "Another activity of the EEC from which Zimbabwe stands to benefit is the Centre for Industrial Development. As its name implies, the main objective of this organisation is the development of industrial activity in ACP countries.

"Its operations cover a wide range, including feasibility studies, training of personnel and advice on industrial matters.

"The activities of the Centre are very much geared to the practical level and, as was explained to us during discussions with officials last year, they are not interested in

projects or proposals which will end up in office drawers or gathering dust on shelves.

"My Ministry is able to provide additional information and anyone who is interested can obtain further details and thereafter deal directly with the Centre.

"Yet another advantage which we derive from our association with the EEC is the Scheme for the Stabilisation of Export Earnings (STABEX). This scheme was introduced to assist those countries dependent on a particular product for their export earnings.

"The dependence threshold" is 6.5 percent of exports of that product compared to total exports. A drop in export earnings from that product of 6.5 percent — known as the "trigger threshold" — qualifies that country for transfers of money under STABEX.

"In both cases the thresholds applicable to least developed, land-locked and island states has been reduced to two percent.

"Transfers for least developed countries are in the form of grants whilst transfers to other countries are in the form of interest free loans with repayment over seven years with a two year grace period.

"Zimbabwean exports are well diversified and the only products which could qualify for this scheme are cotton, not corded or combed, and hides and skins.

"There is also a scheme known as the System for Mineral Stabilisation (SYSMIN).

"This scheme has the same objectives as STABEX but is applied to copper and cobalt, phosphate, manganese bauxite and aluminium, tin and iron ore.

"The product in question must account for at least 15 percent of all exports over the preceding four years. This is reduced to 10 percent for least developed, land-locked and island ACP states.

"The risk covered is where the country cannot restore or maintain its

productive capacity of an economic line due to circumstances beyond its control. Such circumstances are disasters, grave political events or price collapse.

"The damage must be significant, entailing a drop of export capacity of 10 percent.

"Finance is in the form of special loans, with an interest rate of one percent repayable over 40 years with a 10 year grace period.

"This scheme is likely to be of limited interest to Zimbabwe except in the provision of financial and technical assistance for geology and mining.

"I believe I have said enough to demonstrate to you that the successful conclusion of our negotiations for membership of the Convention represents something of a milestone in Zimbabwe's economic history and that we stand to gain very substantial benefits from our association with the EEC."

Bank Helps Lome Member States

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 12 Feb 81 p 10

[Text]

HOW can Zimbabwe benefit from the European Investment Bank? In a paper delivered to the seminar in Salisbury last week, Mr R. Spelling, head of outside operations for the bank, described its working.

"An independent public institution within the European Community, the Bank's function is to contribute, on a non-profit-making basis, to financing investment which assists the development of the Community and the other countries associated with the Community such as Zimbabwe.

"The members are the Member States of the EEC, who have jointly subscribed to its capital. The Bank however, raises the bulk of the funds required for financing its lending operations by borrowing on the international capital markets. In these markets, it commands the highest credit rating which allows it to re-lend to its borrowers at very competitive rates.

"In 1980, financing provided by the EIB totalled about 3,1 thousand million units of account equivalent to about U.S.\$4.4 thousand million of which some 2,7 thousand million u.a. in Member States and about 371 million u.a. in countries outside the Community or about 13 percent of the total.

"The Bank borrows and lends in a wide variety of currencies and draws up its balance sheet and statistics relating to its

activity in units of account, the composition and value of which are the same as the European Unit of Account and European Currency Unit which comprise the sum of fixed amounts of the currencies of all the Member States. The value of the unit of account at present is equivalent to U.S.\$1.8 or E20.33.

"The interest of the Bank to you is what it can do in the A.C.P. countries. This is defined in the Second Lome Convention which was signed on October 31, 1979.

"Under this Convention which lasts until the end of 1994, the funds which the Bank manages can be broken down into four elements.

"Firstly: loans from the Bank's own resources (i.e. chiefly the proceeds of its borrowings on the capital markets) amounting to u.a. 660 million.

"Secondly, an interest subsidy payable in respect of loans made by the Bank from own resources for which an aggregate amount of 175 million u.a. has been earmarked from Member States budgetary sources. This subsidy is normally three percent, although, where necessary, it will automatically be adjusted so that the

interest rate actually borne by the borrower is neither less than 5 percent nor more than 8 percent on all loans made by the Bank.

"Thirdly, u.a. 280 million has been provided under the Convention by way of risk capital.

"Finally, in accordance with a Community declaration annexed to the second Lome Convention, the EIB may commit up to a further 200 million u.a. in the form of loans from its own resources for mining and energy projects of mutual interest to the State concerned and the European Community. These loans are subject to particular conditions; they are not eligible for interest subsidies and must be approved on an individual basis by the Bank's Board of Governors.

"Loans from the Bank's own resources are earmarked for projects likely to offer an appropriate economic and financial return, and the projects' operating results or the resources directly generated by it must normally be such as to cover repayment of principal and payment of interest.

"EIB loans may be made either directly to private, public or semi-

public enterprises, or to a State or public authority. Finance can also be provided through the intermediary of a development bank or other development financing body. EEC loans may be used to cover both foreign currency and local expenditure.

"The provision of risk capital funds was an innovation introduced in the First Convention of Lomé. It is a form of aid for financing mainly industrial projects on soft terms, allowing flexibility in its application and is particularly well adapted to the financial and economic conditions especially among the poorer A.C.P. countries. Risk capital may be provided either in the form of a direct shareholding or in the form of quasi-capital assistance.

"Quasi-capital assistance may take the form of a subordinated loan on which the principal and, in

some cases, interest payments are settled only after other bank debts.

"Another form of quasi-capital assistance is the conditional loan. Rather than being fixed definitely in advance, repayment of these loans, their term and interest rates are linked to fulfilment of certain conditions regarding profit or production levels expected from the project, which are specified at the time of signature of the contract.

"Risk capital may now be used under the second Lomé Convention for financing transport and telecommunications projects where the borrower is an undertaking with autonomous management. Risk capital may also be drawn on to finance specific project preparation and development studies. It can also be used for research and investment in mining and energy.

Trade with EEC is picking up

TRADE with the Common Market has picked up considerably since the beginning of last year and the area has become a major importer and exporter for Zimbabwe. Total imports from the EEC for the nine months ending September last year were \$116.3 million and exports were \$91 million. A break down of the major goods is given below.

IMPORTS (MILLIONS \$)

Pharmaceuticals and chemicals	22.7
Industrial machinery	17.7
Motor vehicles, road construction equipment	15.8
Agricultural machinery	9.8
Electrical equipment	4.6
Other transport equipment	3.5

EXPORTS (MILLIONS \$)

Cotton and yarn	30.2
Tobacco	18.8
Ferro-chrome	18.4
Asbestos fibre	8.3
Refined copper	8.3
Nickel and nickel alloys	4.6
Iron and steel bars	4.9

EXPORTERS SEEK NEW INCENTIVES

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 12 Feb 81 p 1

[Article by Martin Rushmere]

[Text]

THE Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries has asked for an urgent meeting with the Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, to discuss the worsening export situation caused by the withdrawal of the five percent export subsidy.

The president of CZI, Mr Reg Sampson, said yesterday: "We have written to the Minister asking for a meeting and have been told that he will give it every consideration. The prices of our goods have been adversely affected by the subsidy being cancelled."

Industrialists throughout Zimbabwe are worried about declining competitiveness of the country's goods especially in South Africa which is the main trading partner, and say an incentive is essential.

Although the reason for dropping the subsidy has

not been made public it is understood that the country could have been accused of dumping by overseas countries. Most have provision for anti-dumping duties which would have penalised Zimbabwe heavily.

Dumping is strictly defined as a lower export price than that ruling for particular goods at home. In most cases this did not apply, but there were a few goods that had a cheaper export price.

The whole problem was highlighted at a seminar recently on the Common Market, held in Salisbury. Several delegates complained of the lack of an incentive and said this country was losing heavily in South Africa.

Said a black businessman: "We are also being cut out of markets in Africa by South African competition and we must see the Government about this. Goods are rotting in warehouses."

The president of the Salisbury Chamber of Industries, Mr Joe van den Bergh, told the meeting that communist countries

were regularly dumping in Europe.

STRICT

Common Market rules are particularly strict on dumping and a close watch is kept to spot signs of it. At the seminar Mr Albert Te Pass, one of the EEC delegates, reaffirmed that there were anti-dumping duties.

The commercial sector is also worried and a source said: "Having such a subsidy is incompatible with other parts of the world because of the danger of dumping. However, there are other ways to go about helping exporters."

He cited tax rebates and rebates on imports of raw materials.

"Of particular interest to us is the system used by many other countries of helping with trade missions abroad. The British Government pays for much of the costs of a mission if it can be shown to have resulted in successful business."

For the year to June 80 1980 the subsidy cost the country \$10 million, an increase of \$1 million over the previous year.

MASSIVE RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME LAUNCHED

Three-Year Program Unveiled

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Feb 81 p 3

[Text] Economic Planning Minister Dr Bernard Chidzero yesterday unveiled a \$4 000 million three-year programme for reconstruction and development. Of this, \$1 200 million will be sought from the international community at a donors' conference to be held in Salisbury in March.

The plan, compiled by the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development, envisages that most of the money raised through the conference will be used for land settlement and rural development.

Total external resource requirements for the three-year plan, called Zimcord, amount to \$2 300 million. This includes funds needed for national development programmes, other than those on the agenda of the conference. The rest of the money would come from within the country.

Of the total investment programme, \$1 100 million is being sought in the form of grants and soft loans and another \$136 million for the completion of refugee and technical assistance programmes.

The economy will also need external finance amounting to \$1 080 million for other national development programmes, of which \$603 million will be used for public sector development, says the report.

Programmes on the Zimcord agenda include:

- Completion of the refugee programme (\$36 million).
- Completion of the reconstruction programme (\$98 million).
- Land settlement and rural development (\$786 million).
- Capital investment in training institutions (\$234 million).
- Technical assistance (\$100 million).

Dr Chidzero expressed disappointment at the low level of commitment by donors since independence, saying that only the refugee programme had been well supported.

So far foreign donations for the refugee and reconstruction programmes amount to \$71 million, the biggest contributors being West Germany, Britain and the United States.

Under the Government's three-year plans for land resettlement and rural development, it intends to acquire about 2 million ha of commercial farming land for resettling families now living in the tribal trust lands.

This programme would involve 18 000 families on 1.1 million ha, each family being allocated 5,2 ha to build a home and grow crops.

The major features of the rural development programme include irrigation schemes (\$132 million); loans to farmers and to co-operative unions (\$108 million); rural health facilities (\$56 million); rural education (\$82 million) and construction and improvement of rural infrastructure (\$154 million).

Capital investment needed for training and improving educational institutions and technical facilities amounted to \$334 million.

Expansion of the University of Zimbabwe, building two new teachers' training colleges and establishing a national vocational training system were among the projects listed in the report.

A total of \$8 million will be spent on expanding health training facilities.

'Marshall-Type' Plan Needed

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Feb 81 p 3

DR CHIDZERO yesterday described the problems of reconstruction in Zimbabwe as similar to those faced by the Marshall Plan for Europe after the Second World War.

The Minister of Economic Planning and Development said in a document giving the background to the forthcoming donors conference, that land settlement and distribution would have top priority at the meeting.

The conference would concentrate on land settlement and rural development; repair and reconstruction of war damage; resettlement of refugees and displaced people; training and rehabilitation of former combatants; and technical cooperation.

"The immediate problems faced are reducible to reconstruction and rehabilitation of the country, the population and the economy after a protracted and bitter war. They are of a Marshall Plan type as seen in Europe following the Second World War."

He stated in the document

that the conference was being called partly because of the disappointing amount of aid received since the Lancaster House conference. Also, new areas needing emergency financial aid had come to light "which justify" an urgent appeal to the international community, an appeal for grant aid because the problems are not amenable to solution with hard loan type financing.

The Minister said the Government realised the vital role commercial agriculture had to play in the country.

"Land redistribution is essential both to reorganise and improve the country's agriculture as well as to relieve pressure in some African rural areas, where there is considerable overcrowding, in order to make them agriculturally viable."

There were 1.6 million

people needing resettlement and the Government had been buying land on a willing seller, willing buyer basis.

"The Government is determined that the settlement programme does not end up as a transfer or extension of the subsistence agriculture from the present African areas to the new settlements."

On repair of war damage, the Minister said "more accurate" assessments had been called for to determine the amount of damage, originally put at \$200 million.

Refugee resettlement would be completed by April this year, but aid would still be needed to cope with any major problems occurring afterwards.

The continuation of the assembly points was no longer "defensible" on political, social, moral, and military grounds. Money was needed to help with the integration of the army and to promote Operation Seed.

TRANSFORMATION OF ZAMBEZI INTO COMMERCIAL WATERWAY DISCUSSED

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 12 Feb 81 p 3

[Text]

THE energy crisis, the demand for greater hydro-electric power and more water storage facilities in the form of lakes and dams, could make the Zambezi River Zimbabwe's inland waterway from the sea.

At a seminar at the University of Zimbabwe this week, two leading transport men explained how barges could ply up and down the river carrying the country's imports and exports at considerably reduced costs, compared with other means.

Turning the Zambezi into a commercial waterway was not only feasible from an engineering point of view, but imperative, if the country was to survive the continuing increase in the price of fuel for transportation of goods.

Mr S. C. Trethowan, from the Ministry of Transport, said it was possible to navigate the Zambezi, providing the river was first harnessed for the purpose of hydro-electric power schemes at three more points besides Kariba and Cahora Bassa.

Said Mr Trethowan, "The power requirements of this country are increasing rapidly and it is estimated that the de-

mand will not be met unless further sources of power are made available.

"To this end, three more dams on the Zambezi, to provide hydro electric power, are under consideration at Mpana Gorge, Devils Gorge and Batoka Gorge. If built, they will effectively control the flow of the river and provide deep water almost from the Victoria Falls to Cahora Bassa."

With modern engineering techniques, it would be possible to lift 130 tonne barges bodily out of the water by gantry cranes, place the vessels on conveyor belts or trains and put them back in the water further downstream from the dam walls.

"If cost is not a consideration, it is possible for barge trains loaded with, say, Wankie coal to move 130 km to Kariba Dam wall, be lifted over the wall, placed on the river further downstream, continue to Cahora Bassa wall and link with the Mccumbique system to the port of Chinde," Mr Trethowan said.

He said that ports could be built along the route, and bulk cargo carried, but "it depends on engineering and the cost of transiting the walls".

Replying on the cost factor, Mr Robert Mitchell, an engineering consultant and economist and lecturer at the University of Zimbabwe said, that although actual cost of the project had not yet been worked out, the project warrants serious consideration, not only because of the rising cost of fuel and hence the rising cost of transportation, but the fact that crude oil is a diminishing commodity.

"Water transport is considerably more efficient in energy use than rail — rail more than road — and road more than air. Oil costs have increased 1 000 percent in six years, and the rate of escalation can increase further.

"Today energy accounts for 25 percent to 30 percent of operational costs of most transport systems. Although it is acknowledged that water transportation is slower, very soon, fuel will constitute the major proportion of transport costs and speed will play a secondary role.

He explained that current coastal shipping costs, including overheads, approximate to 2.5 cents a tonne/kilometer. "If we assume that 60 percent of this is fuel and that Zambezi barges would operate at a quarter of the speed,

cost drops by 50 percent to 1.4 cents. However, wages and interest would increase, so we can expect a cost of about 1.8 cents.

"Assuming that ship lifts and locks cost \$50 million and the interest rate is 5 percent, we would need \$4 million a year to cover these costs. Assuming that we were dealing with 1 000 tonnes a day, each tonne would have to bear some \$10 surcharge — say, one cent a tonne/kilometer, bringing transport costs to some 4 cents a tonne/kilometer," said Mr Mitchell.

He said that rail costs, now average 3 cents a tonne/kilometer and road costs an averaging some 2.5 cents, to which track costs, (costs of road infrastructure) would add about 1.5 cents, giving a total cost of 5 cents.

"However, if traffic is low, track costs could well increase this to \$1.15 cents, and since diesel is a major contributor, this could escalate over the years until no more is available."

He concluded: "It is patent that the options are water transport or rail transport, and a detailed study of these two modes is thus warranted."

PRESS, MEDIA APPOINTMENTS ANNOUNCED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Feb 81 p 1

[Text] The board of directors of Zimbabwe Newspapers Ltd has announced that new editors have been appointed to three of its newspapers.

A statement said: "Editors-designate are: The Herald, Mr Farayi A. Munyuki; The Chronicle, Mr Tommy A.G. Sithole; The Sunday Mail, Mr Willie D. Musarurwa.

"The present editors will hand over their responsibilities as soon as can be conveniently arranged."

Mr Munyuki will replace Mr Robin Drew, who was appointed editor in April last year.

Mr Munyuki is a former editor-in-chief of a Lusaka-based publication, the Weekender.

A BA journalism graduate of the University of Macalester in the United States, he has been a specialist writer on the Zambia Daily Mail and the Times of Zambia.

Mr Munyuki was born in Fort Victoria in 1940 and is married with four children. He has been ZANU (PF's) publicity secretary in America.

Freelance

Mr Sithole, who will replace Mr Sandy Robertson at the Chronicle, was born in Umtali in 1946 and was educated in South Africa and through private study.

For a number of years a freelance journalist, Mr Sithole has worked on the Daily News, Tanzania, as sports editor and chief reporter. In 1978 he also edited the Zimbabwe News.

Mr Musarurwa, a veteran nationalist, succeeds Mr Eric Richmond. He holds two degrees in political science and sociology, and in industrial relations and public administration.

He has been editor of various news publications here and elsewhere and a correspondent for several news organisations.

Mr Musarurwa, who is married with four children, is a long-standing member of Dr Joshua Nkomo's Patriotic Front party. He is also vice-chairman of the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation.

Mandebvu on Board

Mr Robert Mandebvu, executive secretary of the Zimbabwe Mass Media Trust, was yesterday appointed to the board of directors of Zimbabwe Newspapers (1980) Ltd.

Mr H.W. Miller has resigned from the board following the sale of shares, amounting to 40 percent of the issued capital of the company, by the Argus Company Ltd. of South Africa.

CSO: 4420

RAIL TRAFFIC HIT BY STAFF PROBLEMS

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 12 Feb 81 p 1

[Text]

THE embargo placed upon all goods destined for Zimbabwe from South Africa last week, except petroleum products, perishables and containerised traffic, was partly due to the lack of experienced and trained personnel employed by the National Railways of Zimbabwe, shipping sources said this week.

Coupled with this NRZ was experiencing a shortage of trucks which have been caught up in the Zambian and Mozambican rail systems.

"The local infrastructure is inadequate to handle the volume of cargo consigned to Zimbabwe or countries to the north," commented a spokesman for a shipping line.

"I am happy to hear that National Railways have admitted that there are problems. This is the first time they have come out and publicly said so. It obviously means they are worried.

"Efficient though the NZR may be they are trying to feed 40 000 with two loaves of bread. Their problem is that they are trying to do too much by acting as a transit host for surrounding countries.

"You must remember that there are only two single track lines to and from South Africa and only one to the north.

Therefore current demands upon the system can only put a heavier burden upon our communications than was experienced before," said the spokesman.

The consensus of opinion among the main shipping companies was that the embargo was really nothing new; it had happened numerous times in the past and, if anything, it would have the effect of regulating rail traffic into or through Zimbabwe.

Another representative said: "The embargo points to the fact that containerisation is potentially a much more efficient method of transporting cargo. It is a faster service and improves the turnaround time of rail trucks."

One major area of concern was that NRZ was using trucks owned by South African Railways. Because its own wagons sent to Zambia and Mozambique had such a slow turnaround time the hire of SAR equipment had become necessary.

"NRZ send four trains a week to Maputo, but only three come back, so you can understand part of their problems. And we cannot send containers into Zambia because from past experience they just

disappear," said one shipper.

The break in the line to Maputo, however, would not affect the country's imports since only five percent were channelled through that port. Exports, on the other hand, would be hit as it was the main conduit for sales of steel and sugar in particular.

NRZ, in response to the points raised, issued the following statement: "All goods excluding the items specified are embargoed. The reference to fertiliser in last week's statement refers to a shipment recently arrived at Durban.

"We have an average of 20 diesel locomotives on hire at any one time from South African Railways and 14 steam locomotives.

"We are short of over 100 artisans of all trades and the numbers recruited overseas are now being overtaken by wastage. The engineman position is coincidental to the main problem of the shortage of artisans.

"We understand a section of the Maputo line is under water and cannot comment further,

'VAST POTENTIAL' SEEN FOR MAIZE CROP

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Feb 81 p 4

[Text]

A PERIOD of sunshine is badly needed to improve crops throughout the country, says the latest Conex crop report.

The fortnightly report says persistent low pressure over Botswana and the inter-tropical convergence zone over Central Zimbabwe have caused widespread rain in all areas, with many heavy falls recorded.

It says 50 percent of the stations show a surplus of 200 mm of rain for this time of the year.

Flue-cured tobacco is ripening rapidly in all areas, particularly in very sandy soils, and some loss of leaf is to be expected.

Cured leaf on the whole has a tendency to be lemon in colour, but texture is soft and good quality is expected.

The overcast weather is causing a boll drop in cotton and this is expected to increase, but the potential of early crops remains good.

The report says the maize crop on the whole is good to excellent with waterlogged and lodging (production of suckers) reported from some areas.

"A period of sunshine is badly needed to finalise what could be an outstanding maize crop," the report adds.

Soya beans have good potential, although the area planted was reduced.

RANK

Grazing throughout the country tends to be rank and down in quality, but bulk will be sufficient for winter.

Cattle are in good condition but summer gains are lower than normal in some areas.

Water supplies are abundant with some flooding causing damage to roads and dams, which are now nearly all spilling.

In Mashonaland north the maize promised to be an excellent crop, but sun is needed. The reaping and curing of Virginia tobacco continues and the Burley tobacco crop has good prospects.

Sun is also required for the cotton crop to improve the yield.

In Mashonaland south there are reports of considerable waterlogging and lodging with maize. The late maize is poor and nitrogen is in short supply.

Sunshine will improve the cotton crop and the main dryland Virginia tobacco crop is being reaped. Spot disease is on the increase.

The report says bush-pigs are becoming an increasing problem and seem to be enjoying the wet maize in particular.

EXCELLENT

In the Victoria province, the prospects for maize are good to excellent throughout.

Flue cured tobacco is being reaped, with good grades and yields.

There is some rotting of bottom bolls in cotton.

The sugarcane crop has

had good growth, although there has been some lodging.

In Matabeleland, where there have been excellent rains followed by overcast weather, early planted crops are good, as well as cattle, veld and water supplies.

In the Midlands there is an excellent early crop of maize, while the late crop is waterlogged on sandy soils.

Flue-cured tobacco growers are having some difficulty due to the weather, and about 75 percent of the farmers are reaping.

TICKS

There is some boll drop in cotton, the soya bean crop is excellent, but ticks are a problem among livestock.

In Manica and, Burley tobacco is suffering from excess of rain, while the reaping of flue-cured tobacco is in full swing.

Although the flue-cured tobacco quality is good, there is leaf loss due to rapid ripening and water ripening.

Because of leaching and the shortage of ammonium nitrate maize crops will not achieve their earlier potential.

The wet conditions are causing boll shredding in cotton and giving vine growers problems but the coffee crop is progressing well.

BRIEFS

SALES TO RUSSIA--The Soviet Union may not have been allowed to open a diplomatic mission in Salisbury. But that didn't stop Zimbabwe exports worth over \$6 million going to the USSR last October. The latest Monthly Digest of Statistics records officially for the first time that the Soviets bought \$ 6 309 000 worth of local goods. No indication is given of what was actually sold but the statistics hint that it was most likely tobacco or sugar. As the Zimbabwe Tobacco Association has sold 18 million kg of tobacco to China, the first commodity was ruled out. A spokesman for Sugar Sales Ltd confirmed yesterday that the Russians have a very sweet tooth. "We did sell some sugar to the Russians last October, but this was not a regular outgoing situation. They claim to be self-sufficient in sugar but one finds them coming onto the world market every year. No doubt we will deal with them again," said the spokesman. The statistics also record the recovery of Zimbabwe's mining industry and the optimism of the Minister of Mines, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo. Mineral production for the period January to November 1980 leapt 36,7 percent to a record \$382 426 000, with the gold accounting for over \$200 million. A firm picture is beginning to emerge on who Zimbabwe's main trading partners are. The country is still heavily dependent upon South Africa which accounts for 18,4 percent of exports, and 35,83 percent of imports. However, West Germany figures strongly with 11,6 percent of exports and 8,5 percent of imports, followed by the United Kingdom with 5,3 percent of exports, 10,5 percent of imports. [Text] [Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 12 Feb 81 p 1]

PROBE DRILLINGS--Exploratory drilling has entered its final stage on Kariba's south bank and tenders opened this week for similar investigations at Maputa and Batoka gorges on the Zambezi. The Kariba south bank investigations are for the addition of two generators to the existing power station, and the first phase has already been completed, says Mr E.M. Shepherd, general manager of CAPCO. Cementation, the civil, mining and specialist engineering firm, has been working on the Kariba development for some months and is likely to tender for the gorge schemes. Other firms likely to submit tenders are Boart (Zimbabwe) and Richard Costain. Tenders close on March 16 and drilling should be underway before the middle of the year. [Text] [Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 12 Feb 81 p 1]

SWAZILAND TANK WAGONS--A Salisbury firm, Morewear Industries, which last year secured a \$5,5 million contract to supply railway wagons to Zambia, has clinched another deal with Swaziland for the supply of 12 tank wagons worth hundreds of thousands of dollars. The tankers which are chassis-less design and capable of taking extremely high pressures, would carry anhydrous ammonia used by the Swazi-

land Chemical Company for the manufacture of nitrogeous fertilisers for use in Southern Africa. A company spokesman said: "It is hoped that these wagons will be the start of a continuous association with the Swaziland authorities." The tankers have a capacity of 48 000 litres and will be completed at the end of March. "Enquiries from other neighbouring railways are also on hand and the overall prospects for industry look good," the spokesman said. On the contract to supply 250 railway wagons to Zambia, he said work had started in earnest and the contract would be completed in July. "This production line has been designed to handle between three and five units per day." The company had for the first time in many years received a tender from the National Railways of Zimbabwe for the supply of 200 goods wagons worth more than \$5 million. It has also another contract from the Government to convert several Puma type military trucks into civilian use. The spokesman could not say how many vehicles were involved but it is believed all those not in use by the National Army will be put into civilian operation. [Text] [Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 12 Feb 81 p 1]

SHANGANI PROFIT DROP--Shangani Mining Corporation Ltd has reported almost a 50 percent drop in half-year profits due to slower buildup in underground production. For the six months to December 31, 1980, the company made a loss of \$238 000 (1979 - \$7,5 million loss). [Text] [Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 12 Feb 81 p 1]

VENTURE PLAN BY SIEMENS--Munich--Siemens AG, the West German electrical group, said yesterday it was planning a joint venture with a company in Zimbabwe, reports Ziana-AP. Siemens said its partner in the venture would be Electro-Technologies Corporation, a communications manufacturer. A spokesman said it was too early to disclose the nature of the enterprise. "Everything hinges on permission from the Zimbabwe authorities," the spokesman said. A team of Siemens negotiators has been in Zimbabwe since February 1 negotiating final details of the venture. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Feb 81 p 9]

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